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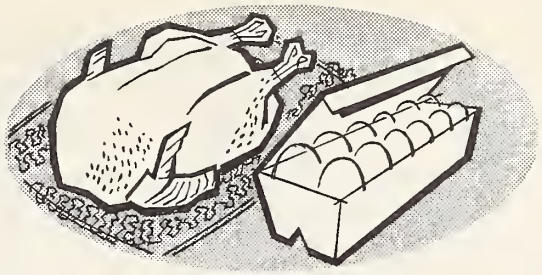
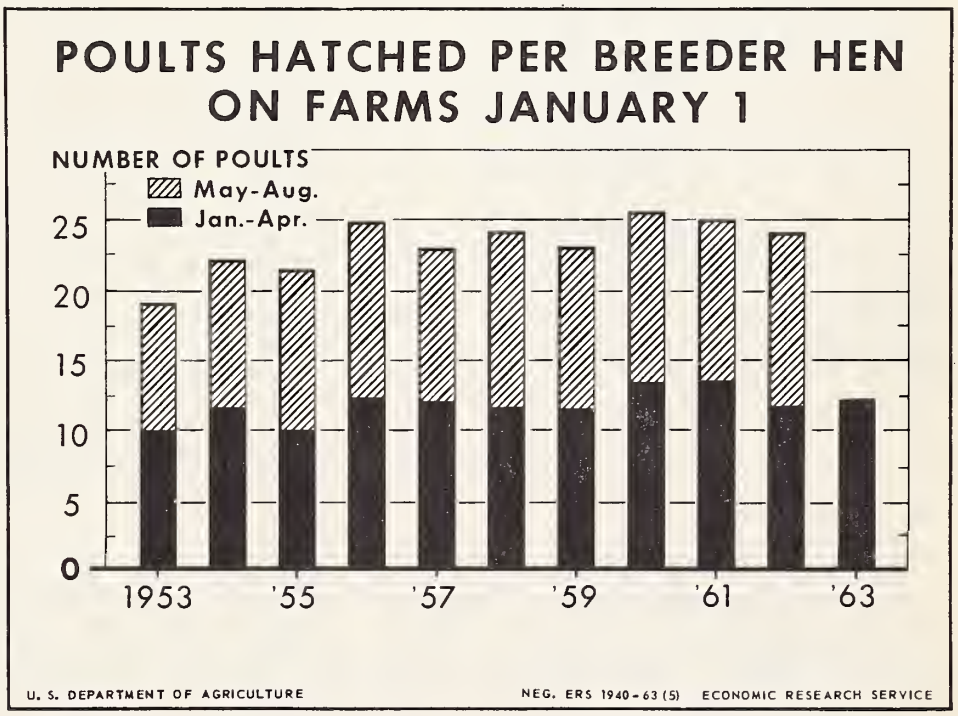
POULTRY and EGG SITUATION



PES-225 For Release May 29, P. M. MAY 196

For this year's turkey crop to equal last year's in size, about 12 poults per breeder hen on hand January 1 would have to be produced in May-August, somewhat fewer than in 1962, 1958, and 1956 but more than in most other years of the last decade.



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Income From Poultry and Eggs

How Europe Rates U. S. Egg Products

Published bimonthly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1952-61	1962	1963	Month or date	Average 1952-61	1962	1963	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil.cases	Mar.	16.1	16.0	15.7	Apr.	15.7	15.7	15.7	Now equal to a year ago after running 2 percent under in first quarter
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	Mar.	315.9	302.1	298.9	Apr.	305.2	296.4	295.7	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Mar.	18.4	19.0	19.0	Apr.	18.5	19.0	19.1	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Feb.	27.1	23.2	22.3	Mar.	30.2	26.2	25.4	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Feb.	30.6	22.7	18.7	Mar.	49.4	40.8	34.4	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Feb.	2.7	2.4	1.8	Mar.	3.4	4.7	3.3	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Mar.	37.4	33.3	36.4	Apr.	35.9	31.8	32.4	Seasonal decline gets underway after 7 months of relatively stable prices
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Mar.	87	70	77	Apr.	84	71	72	
Retail price (ERS)	Ct.per doz.	Feb.	56.5	56.1	56.3	Mar.	56.1	52.7	55.5	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	10.3	9.8	10.3	Apr.	9.8	9.3	9.2	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Apr. 1	455	56	51	May 1	799	52	52	Stocks of frozen egg at near-record low levels
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	70.8	47.8	38.2	May 1	98.5	60.3	58.6	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Mar.	---	78.6	71.1	Apr.	---	96.7	95.0	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Mar.	3.63	3.38	3.55	Apr.	3.65	3.41	3.54	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	22.4	16.1	15.6	Apr.	21.5	14.7	15.5	Higher than a year ago for first time since November 1962
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	18.4	13.0	11.5	Apr.	18.0	12.3	11.0	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	21.7	15.7	15.2	Apr.	20.9	14.4	15.1	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Mar.	76	65	64	Apr.	73	59	63	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (ERS)	Ct. per lb.	Feb.	50.3	42.6	40.8	Mar.	50.8	42.6	40.9	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	28.9	20.8	22.5	Apr.	28.6	21.6	22.0	Prices quite stable in first 4 months
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	106.5	102.0	98.1	May 1	94.4	97.3	93.2	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	105.1	190.8	153.4	May 1	84.0	155.7	117.0	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	4.4	3.5	3.3	Apr.	4.2	3.1	3.3	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	7.9	6.2	6.3	Apr.	7.8	6.3	6.2	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	Mar.	---	42.7	40.4	Apr.	---	43.9	44.9	Heralds an increase in output from 1962 around mid-year

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 21, 1963

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SUMMARY

In early April, after the wholesale trading for Lent had been largely accomplished, egg prices declined sharply. However, the seasonal price drop was slowed in the second half of April. A factor which helped to sustain prices during this period was the announcement of a dried egg buying program by USDA on April 12 and purchases of dried egg by the Department of Defense in the second half of April.

In mid-April, U.S. egg producers received 32.4 cents per dozen for eggs compared with 36.4 cents a month earlier and 31.8 cents in April 1962. From mid-April to mid-May, price quotations for wholesale and consumer-grade eggs at the farm declined mostly 2 to 3 cents per dozen for large eggs and 2 to 5 cents for medium-sized eggs.

The number of egg-type chicks hatched in the first 4 months of 1963 was 2 percent under a year earlier, and eggs in incubators on May 1 were up only 1 percent, indicating that there probably will be little change this year from 1962 in the number of replacement chickens raised for egg-laying flocks. However, a replacement crop this large likely would maintain the number of layers

on farms at about the year-earlier level in the remainder of 1963. Because the uptrend in the rate of lay is expected to be extended in the second half, monthly egg production probably will soon exceed a year earlier.

Egg production in April was the same as in April 1962; in the first quarter, monthly egg output ran 1 to 3 percent under the year-earlier level. On May 1, the number of layers on farms and the rate of lay also were essentially unchanged from a year earlier.

Broiler chick production in the first quarter was slightly under output in January-March 1962 because of lower broiler prices and higher feed costs. In mid-April, however, the number of chicks placed for broiler production in 22 States began to move above a year earlier. In the 3 weeks ending May 11, the number of eggs set for broiler chicks in these same States exceeded the year-earlier level by 8 percent. This expansion in hatchery activity will begin to show up in increased broiler slaughter late in June. If further expansion in the broiler chick hatch continues in the next month or 2, broiler slaughter in late summer and early fall will be much larger than in the same period of 1962. And prices to producers probably will be much below the relatively favorable levels that prevailed in the second half last year. Higher feed costs than in 1962 are also expected in the next several months.

Following settlement of the dock strike, exports of broiler and broiler parts recovered from the depressed January levels and in February-March were almost back to the year-earlier volume. Smaller shipments to the Common Market were about offset by larger exports to other countries. However, much of the expanded sales to other countries were low-valued items such as backs and necks. First-quarter exports this year accounted for 2 percent of production in terms of weight. In the second quarter, exports likely will be sharply lower than in 1962, when they were inflated by speculative buying by West German importers in anticipation of the restrictive EEC trade regulations. In April-June 1962, U.S. broiler exports totaled 76 million pounds and represented 6 percent of the Nation's output.

This year's turkey crop is not likely to differ much in size from the 1962 output. In the 8 months ending in April, 54 million poults had been hatched, up from 53 million in the same period a year earlier. Not much, if any, increase from 1962 in poult production is likely in the remainder of the hatching season, which extends through August. There are a number of factors which point to this conclusion, including: Higher feed prices than in 1962, slower movement of turkey out of storage early in the year, and prospects for greater supplies of broilers and continued greater supplies of red meat than in 1962 in the second half, which would tend to depress turkey prices.

Prices received by U.S. turkey producers in the first 4 months of 1963 were quite stable, contrasted with rising prices in the comparable year-earlier period. Midmonth prices averaged 22.2 cents per pound compared with 20.0 cents in the same months of 1962. In January, prices were up from 1962 by 3.8 cents per pound but by April prices were only 0.4 cent higher.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Decline in Egg Prices Loses Momentum

Egg prices broke sharply after the wholesale trading for Lent had been largely completed, then drifted further down in the second half of April and held relatively steady into mid-May. Last year, the seasonal decline in prices began more gradually in March. Price quotations in mid-April generally were lower than a year earlier, except on the Pacific Coast, but in early May they averaged about the same. A factor which tended to arrest the decline in prices after mid-April was the beginning of a dried egg buying program by USDA and purchases of dried egg by the Department of Defense. Despite smaller cold-storage holdings of frozen egg than in 1962, March production of liquid egg was down 15 percent from a year earlier. However, to meet the needs of the Government programs, deliveries of eggs to breakers increased from much below to about the 1962 level in April. In the second week of April, a modest hedging spread developed between spot prices and September futures at Chicago.

Although the seasonal movement of egg prices changes somewhat from one year to the next, the 1958-62 pattern was for prices to show little seasonal movement in the first quarter, to decline in April and May, and to bottom out in June. The downward adjustment is brought on eventually by seasonally increasing egg production. Much of the expanding egg supply in the first quarter is absorbed by egg breakers to meet current requirements of users of egg products. In the fourth quarter, these users depend more heavily on cold-storage holdings than in the following quarter (the first quarter of the next year). However, as egg production continues to exceed quantities needed for current consumption, including quantities purchased by the Government, the demand for storage becomes an important determinant of price.

Businessmen become willing to store eggs only if they believe that the seasonal rise in egg and egg product prices will be at least sufficient to cover carrying charges or if there are opportunities to hedge storage stocks of these commodities in the futures market. Therefore, storers only enter the market in force when springtime egg prices drop sufficiently low to allow for such possibilities. The extent of the price rise, of course, also is determined by the level of fall prices. Prospects now are for smaller fall egg production and higher fall egg prices than appeared likely earlier, because the anticipated increase in the hatch of replacement-type chicks is not materializing.

U.S. producers received an average of 32.4 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-April compared with 36.4 cents a month earlier and 31.8 cents in April 1962. In 1962, the seasonal low of 28.4 cents per dozen was reached in June. Prices declined 11 percent between March and April this year in contrast to the usual seasonal drop of about 5 percent. Two factors contributed to the sharper decline. First, egg production which ran 1 to 3 percent below a year earlier in January-March, recovered to the 1962 level in April. Second, demand last year during this period was greater because of USDA's surplus removal program. This year's program became effective after mid-April.

Government Egg Purchases Help Sustain Egg Prices

Following the sharp decline in egg prices in early April, USDA on April 12 announced a purchase program for dried egg solids. In the 4 weeks ending May 16, USDA contracted for 4.1 million pounds of dried egg. Last year in a comparable program, USDA bought 3.7 million pounds in the same 4 weeks. In addition, the Department of Defense (DOD) awarded contracts for 1.0 million pounds of dried egg solids in the last 2 weeks of April this year. DOD purchased 0.7 million pounds of dried egg at the beginning of May last year. The combined Government purchases from April 25 to May 16 this year absorbed about 4½ percent of the current production of shell eggs and a much larger proportion of egg solids production during this period.

USDA purchases were financed with funds provided under Section 32, Public Law 320, and will be distributed to nonprofit school lunch programs, charitable institutions, and nonprofit summer camps for children. Top weekly paying prices for dried egg in gas-packed 3-pound cans by USDA this year from April 26 through May 16 were $1.06 per pound, up $0.04 from the comparable period in 1962. Top prices paid by DOD for egg solids in 2½-pound cans ranged from $1.06 to $1.07 per pound.

USDA's egg-buying program last year ran from March 16 through June 13. During this period, the Department contracted for 13 million pounds of egg solids at a cost of $13.3 million. Purchases were equivalent to about 2 percent of the March-July output of shell eggs.

Stocks of Eggs At Post-World War II Low

The annual peaks of cold-storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs have trended sharply downward in the years since World War II. The declining storage accumulations have reflected the decreasing seasonality of egg production and prices. Seasonal peaks for 1961 and 1962 were 3.2 and 3.4 million cases during July compared with 7.4 to 8.7 million cases in 1950-52. The into-storage movement of shell and frozen eggs in 1962 amounted to only 2.4 million cases, or about 4 percent of total production in March-June. In 1950-52, the buildup in cold-storage holdings of eggs averaged 6.6 million cases. This March, egg inventories were at the lowest point since World War II.

The reduced spring-to-fall rise in egg prices has lessened the opportunities for profitable storage. Because it costs more to store shell eggs than frozen and shell eggs deteriorate somewhat while being held, their storage has declined more rapidly than storage of frozen egg. The decline in interest in storing shell eggs is so great that such activity is now a relatively insignificant factor in the formation of spring prices. Only in May last year did the rise in shell egg stocks absorb as much as 1 percent of current production.

On the other hand, frozen egg does not deteriorate in storage, and frequently the spring pack is the best of the year--not only because of higher color but also because of a greater quantity of high-quality eggs available for breaking during this period. This, latter feature of springtime eggs, however, is becoming less distinctive than formerly because breaking activity has become less seasonal and egg production more highly commercialized.

Egg-Type Hatch Little Different Than in 1962

The monthly hatches of replacement chicks this year are displaying little change from last year. In the first 4 months of 1963, the number of chicks hatched totaled 239 million compared with 244 million in the same period last year. On May 1, the number of eggs in incubators, indicative of the hatch in the first 3 weeks of May, was only 1 percent higher than a year earlier. Thus, the total number of replacement chicks produced through late May was running about 1 percent under the comparable 1962 total. Last year, 65 percent of the replacements were hatched by the end of May compared with 69 percent in 1961 and 1960. Egg-feed price ratios, weighted to give greater consideration to months encompassing the main hatching season, were only slightly more favorable to producers this year, because higher egg prices were about offset by higher feed prices. In addition, last year the average egg-feed price relationship was much less favorable to producers than in 1961.

The hatch in January-June this year may not be great enough to much more than offset death losses, culling, and the disposition of old hens in the remainder of the year. Consequently, the number of layers may continue about the same as in 1962 in the rest of 1963. However, because of the year-to-year improvement in the rate of lay, which usually shows up in the second half of the year, egg production during this period, allowing for some fluctuation in individual months, may exceed year-earlier outputs. Not much change is likely compared with 1962 in the proportion of hens and pullets in the laying flock. At the beginning of the year, hens accounted for 39 percent of the total number of hens and pullets on hand compared with 37 percent on January 1, 1962, and 39 percent on January 1, 1961.

The trend in recent years has been for hens to make up a larger proportion of all layers on January 1. In 1960-63, hens represented 38 percent of the total compared with 33 percent in 1955-59. This development has tended to limit year-to-year gains in the rate of lay in the first half. It also has helped to strengthen egg prices in the first quarter relative to other periods of the year, because hens lay larger eggs than pullets and larger eggs are priced higher.

Another change in recent years has been the reduction in the seasonality of the hatch of replacement chicks. Although most of the chicks are still hatched in the spring, the out-of-season hatch has been increasing at a rapid pace, while the total hatch has been declining. More and more highly commercialized egg producers have been shifting to year-round replacement programs. In 1960-62, one-fourth of all egg-type chicks were hatched in July-December in contrast to only 14 percent in 1955-57.

Little Change Likely in Total Egg Use in 1963

During World War, II total civilian egg consumption averaged about 3.7 billion dozen compared with 3.4 billion annually in 1937-39. Although egg production was greatly expanded in 1942-44, most of the increased output was shipped overseas to our allies and used by our military forces. When the war ended in 1945, Government purchases of eggs for export were sharply curtailed, freeing large quantities for civilians at a time when red meats were scarce. Consequently, civilian egg consumption in 1945 jumped to 4.3 billion dozen from 3.8 billion in 1944. Supported by higher consumer incomes than before the war and augmented by servicemen returning home, total civilian egg consumption continued to expand into the mid-1950's, when it leveled off at 5.1 billion dozen. Since then, the trend has been gradually downward, despite increasing incomes and some drop in retail egg prices. In each of the last 3 years, domestic civilian disappearance of eggs was 4.9 billion dozen. Recently, population growth has been just about offsetting declines in per capita egg consumption.

In 1962, egg production expanded sufficiently to bring about a 32-million-dozen increase in egg consumption. This was the first increase since 1959. However, the larger 1962 output moved into use at lower prices than in 1961. Prices received by farmers for eggs last year averaged 33.7 cents per dozen, 5 percent lower than in 1961 and retail prices for all eggs in 1962 averaged 51.8 cents per dozen, down 6 percent from the year before. Egg production this year probably will not be great enough to maintain total civilian consumption in 1963 at the 1962 level.

Broiler Hatchery Activity Moves Above 1962 Level

An expansion in broiler production is now in the making. Weekly chick placements for broiler production in 22 States moved above a year earlier in mid-April and by the second week in May were 6 percent higher. Egg settings in the 3 weeks ending May 11 exceeded the year-earlier mark by 8 percent. The larger chick production will begin to show up in larger broiler slaughter around mid-year. Broiler supplies and prices are likely to continue close to last year's levels for at least another month. Consequently, the expansion in chick production from a year before could continue into summer, resulting in overproduction and much lower prices in late summer and early fall. Another factor that will tend to encourage a further rise in hatchery output will be the likelihood of a more plentiful hatching egg supply than in 1962. This is suggested by year-to-year comparisons of the number of chicks placed domestically for broiler hatching egg supply flocks 5 to 12 months earlier. See table 9.

Lower prices for broilers and higher costs for feed and chicks than a year earlier between November 1962 and March 1963 arrested broiler production. The usual seasonal increase in the broiler chick hatch between October and January did not occur. As a result of this, broiler chick production in

January was 1 percent under a year earlier, whereas in October 1962 it was 23 percent above. In February and March, the hatch, though rising seasonally, continued under the year-earlier level, and then climbed above it in April.

April was the first month since November 1962 in which broiler prices were higher than a year earlier. In mid-April, the average price received by producers for broilers was 15.5 cents per pound, about the same as in mid-March but 0.8 cent per pound higher than in April 1962. Price quotations for broilers in major Southern producing areas averaged mostly 14-14½ cents per pound on May 17, about the same as a month earlier but about 1 cent per pound higher than on the same date in May 1962.

Second-Quarter Broiler Exports to Be Much Lower Than in 1962

Broiler exports in February and March of 1963 were up sharply from the strike-curtailed January level. In February-March, the United States shipped 20 million pounds of poultry abroad compared with 1 million in January and 21 million a year earlier. Smaller shipments to the Common Market were about offset by larger exports to other countries. In March, Greece alone took 3½ million pounds of U. S. chickens. However, this unusual level of shipments to other countries consisted of mostly lower-valued items such as backs and necks. The total value of broiler exports in February-March, at $4.7 million was $0.7 million less than in these months last year.

The sharp rise in U. S. broiler exports last year occurred in the second quarter, because the imposition of more restrictive Common Market trade regulations was anticipated by West German importers. Consequently, foreign broiler sales in the second quarter this year are likely to be much smaller than a year earlier, when they accounted for about 6 percent of the Nation's broiler production. First-quarter exports this year totaled 22 million pounds and represented 2 percent of current production.

Output and Use of Poultry in EEC Up Only a Little in 1962

The growth of poultry production in the EEC slowed in 1962. Output increased 4 percent between 1961 and 1962. Only in Belgium-Luxembourg was production up by a greater percentage. In the preceding 6 years, poultry output in the EEC expanded at an annual rate of about 10 percent. See table 21.

Because of the limited increase from 1961 in production and imports, poultry supplies in the EEC also registered a smaller gain in 1962 than in recent years. Per capita supplies of poultry in the Common Market rose to 12.8 pounds in 1962 from 12.4 in 1961 and 11.3 in 1960. Belgium-Luxembourg and West Germany showed the greatest increases; per capita supplies were unchanged in France and Italy.

Aside from small quantities imported by Italy, West Germany is the only net importer of poultry in the Common Market. In 1962, West Germany

imported 467 million pounds of poultry (net basis)--188 million from the United States, 163 million from members of the EEC, and 116 million from other countries outside the Community. The year before, net imports totaled 403 million pounds. Mostly because of the larger imports, total poultry supplies in West Germany reached 716 million pounds in 1962, 73 million more than in 1961. Poultry supplies in all EEC countries last year totaled 2,264 million pounds compared with 2,150 million in 1961. These supply figures in some cases do not include canned poultry.

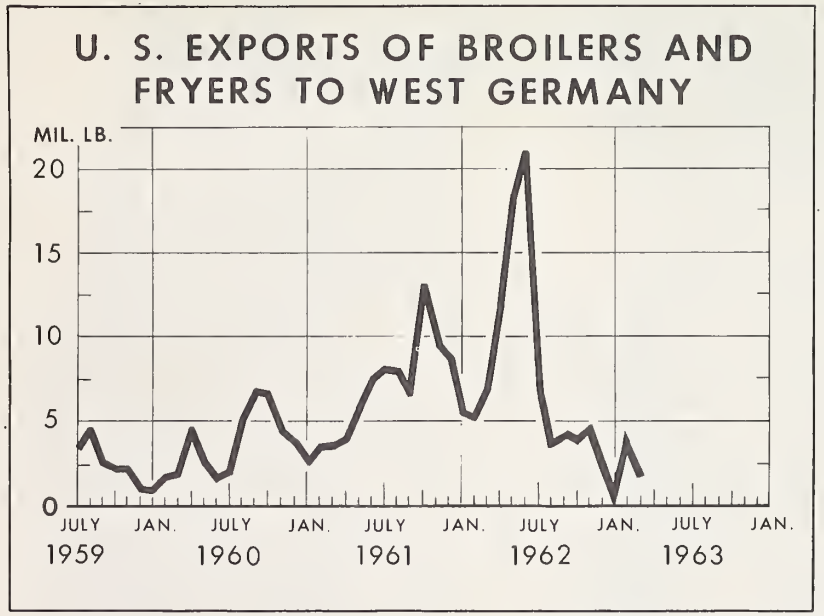
U.S. poultry exports in the first half of 1962 benefited from the speculative demand on the part of West German importers. In anticipation of higher levies on imported poultry beginning in the second half, these importers greatly stepped up purchases of foreign poultry in that half compared with the same period of 1961. Most of this increase in net imports in the first half of 1962 into West Germany, or 71 million pounds out of a total of 110 million, came from the United States, the only Nation in a position to satisfy this sharp increase in demand. See table 20 and charts on page 11.

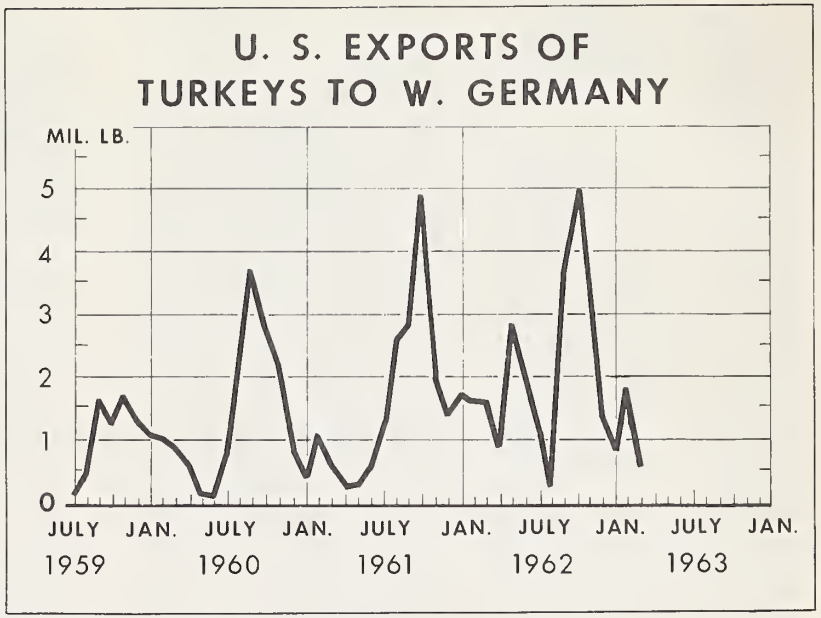
Total charges against U.S. broilers imported by West Germany have been about 14 cents per pound since the imposition of the new EEC trade regulations last August compared with about 5 cents or less in 1961. Fees levied by West Germany on U.S. turkey increased by like amounts. See table 19 for a more detailed description of levies and associated wholesale and retail prices in West Germany in early 1963 compared with the first quarter of 1962.

Mostly due to the accumulation of large low-cost inventories in the first half of 1962, West Germany's net imports of poultry in the second half of 1962 decreased 46 million pounds from a year earlier. Imports from the United States were 23 million pounds lower, and imports from other countries outside the EEC were 30 million lower. However, West Germany imported 7 million pounds more poultry from other members of the EEC in the last 6 months of 1962 than in the same period of 1961. West Germany has lower barriers against imports from members of the EEC than against imports from countries outside the Community. Levies against member Nations do not include the 2-percent preferential ad valorem duty and the supplemental levy, and the feed-grain equalization levy is smaller.

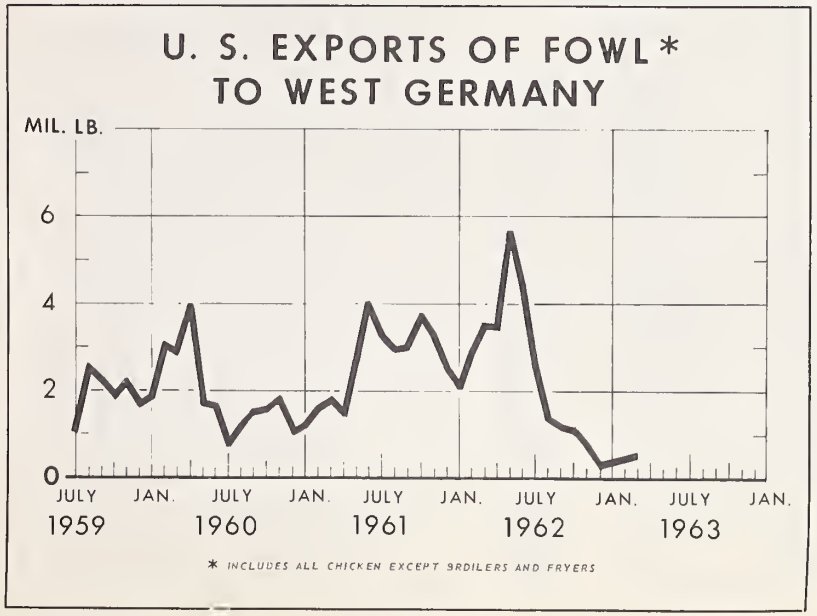
Little Change in 1963 Turkey Crop Expected

It is becoming increasingly evident that this year's turkey output will not differ much in size from the 1962 crop. Through April, roughly the midpoint in the main turkey hatching season, 48 million poults had been produced, up from the 45 million in January-April 1962. The year began with about the same number of turkey breeder hens on farms as on January 1, 1962. While the poult production potential of the breeder flock in the first 4 months was more fully utilized than in the same period last year, it was not as fully exploited as in early 1960 and 1961.





Charts prepared by Dairy and Poultry Division F.A.S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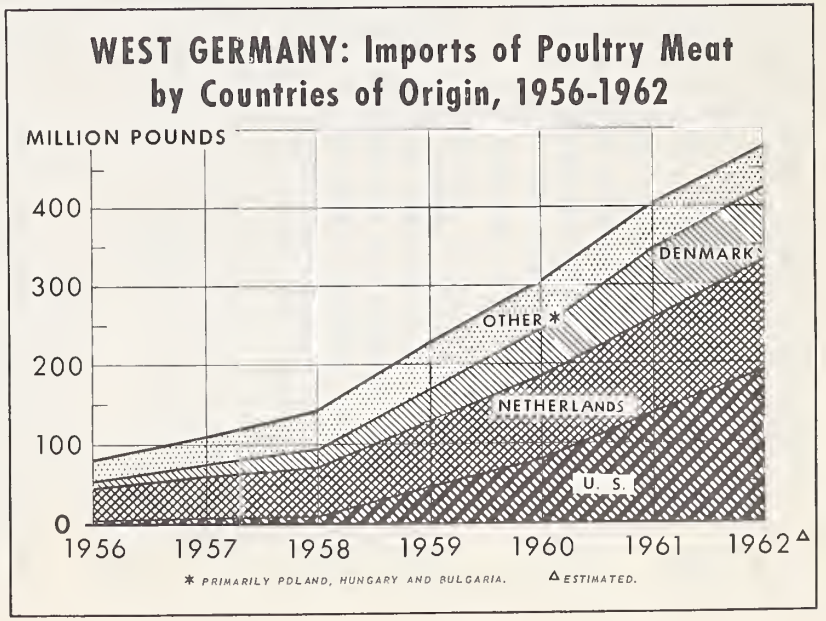
* INCLUDES ALL CHICKEN EXCEPT BROILERS AND FRYERS



This January-April there were 12.3 poults hatched per January 1 breeder hen, up from 11.6 in 1962 but below the 1961 record of 13.4. The May-August record number of poults per breeder, 12.6, was reached in 1956 and 1958. Last year during these 4 months the ratio was 12.4

The size of the 1963 turkey crop will be largely determined by the number of poults hatched in the year ending this coming August. In September 1962-April 1963, poult hatchings totaled 54 million, up from 53 million in the same period a year earlier. For turkey production in 1963 to equal last year's output, poults hatched per breeder hen would have to average only about 12 in May-August, which appears to be easily possible. However, a number of factors will probably temper any increase in poult production in the remainder of the year. They include the recent level of turkey and feed prices, the slow movement of turkeys out of storage since the beginning of the year, and the prospects for greater supplies of broilers and continued greater supplies of red meat than in 1962 in the second half, which would tend to lower turkey prices. On May 1, there were 4 percent fewer eggs in incubators for poult production than on the same date in 1962. In the first quarter this year, hatches showed greater year-to-year percentage increases than eggs in incubators on the first of the month. And in April, when the hatch was lower, it was down less from 1962 than eggs in incubation at the beginning of the month. See table 14.

Prices received by U.S. turkey producers in the first 4 months of 1963 were quite stable, averaging 22.2 cents per pound compared with 20.0 cents in the same months of 1962. However, the margin of difference grew narrower each month, because prices were rising during this period last year. In mid-January, prices were 3.8 cents per pound higher than a year earlier, but by mid-April, at 22.0 cents, they were up only 0.4 cent. Because of the narrowing difference and higher feed prices than in 1962, the turkey-feed price relationship in mid-April became less favorable to producers than a year earlier for the first time since June 1962. The value of poultry ration in mid-April averaged $3.54 per hundred pounds, up $0.13 from April 1962.

Lower-Priced Red Meat and Broilers Limit Turkey Use in Early 1963

Turkeys thus far this year have moved out of storage more slowly than last year, especially in January and February, despite a small year-to-year reduction in Federally inspected slaughter. This indicates that turkey consumption in early 1963 was under the 1962 level. On May 1, there were 117 million pounds of frozen turkey in storage compared with 203 million at the beginning of the year and 156 million on May 1, 1962. In the first 4 months of this year, 86 million pounds of turkey were withdrawn from storage compared with 107 million in January-April 1962. Federally inspected turkey slaughter during the same months was down about 10 million pounds from 1962. Wholesale turkey prices in January-April, particularly for young hens and toms, averaged much higher than a year earlier, but the margin has been narrowing. During the same period, red meats were priced lower than in January-April 1962; broilers also were lower in price during the first quarter.

Frozen turkey stocks will continue to decline because of seasonally small slaughter until July, when inventory accumulation for the holiday season begins. From now until then, out-of-storage movement is not expected to be greatly different than it was in the comparable period last year. Turkey and broiler prices in the next month or two are likely to average about the same to slightly higher than a year earlier, although red meat prices probably will continue lower. First-of-month inventories of frozen turkey reached a low of 121 million pounds last year in July. This year, the carry-over into the main marketing season probably will be moderately lower than this but above 1958-60 average July 1 holdings of 71 million pounds.

Turkey exports, which are down seasonally in the first half of each year, were not as adversely affected as broiler exports by the greatly increased EEC levies. Europe doesn't produce or consume many turkeys. Although shipments abroad were sharply curtailed in January due to the dock strike, they totaled 4.3 million pounds in February and March, the same as in these two months of 1962. Last year, turkey exports totaled 37 million pounds and represented 3 percent of the Nation's production.

The Poultry and Egg Situation is published in January, March, May, July, September, and November. The next issue is scheduled for release on July 31, 1963.

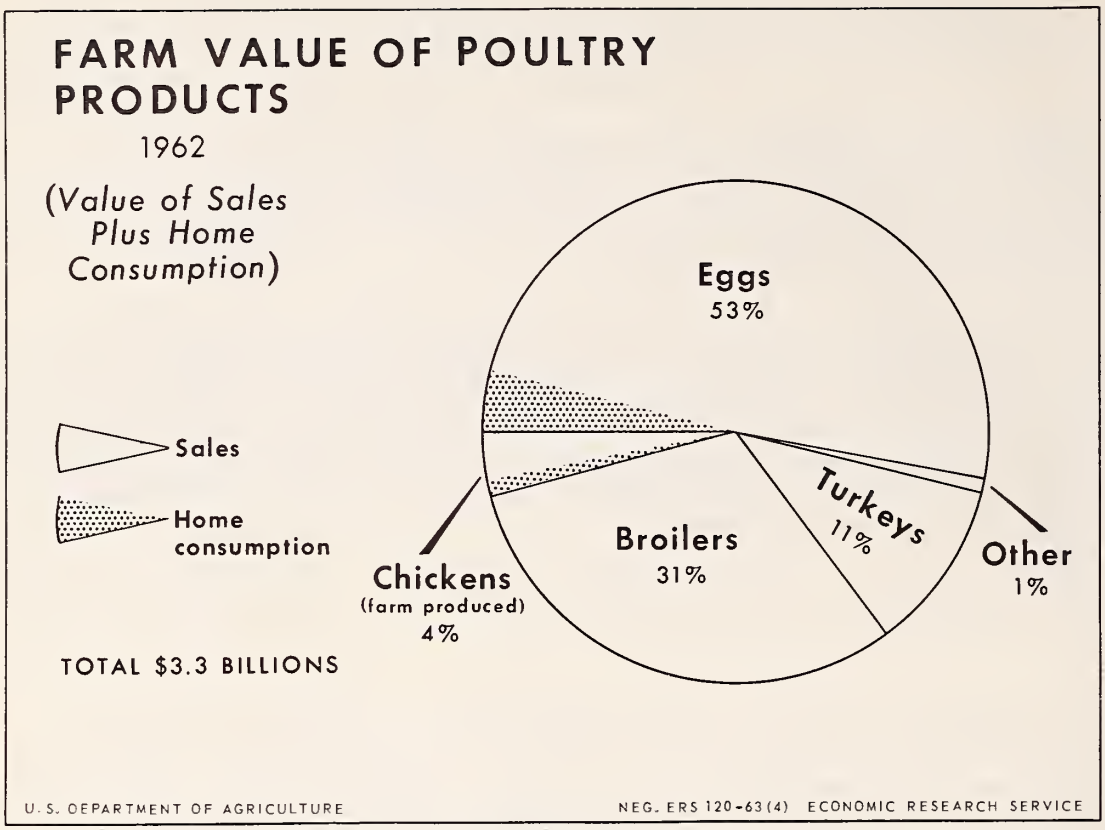


Figure 1

INCOME FROM POULTRY AND EGGS

Background

In the last decade, gross income (cash receipts plus the value of home consumption) from poultry and eggs in the 48 contiguous States declined to $3.3 billion from $3.6 billion.

Between 1952 and 1962, the production increased 163 percent for broilers, 55 percent for turkeys, and 8 percent for eggs, while the output of farm chickens decreased 43 percent. But because of sharply lower prices for each of the commodities, gross income from eggs and farm chickens was down a quarter of a billion dollars each, essentially unchanged for turkeys, and up only $0.3 billion for broilers.

In 1962, income by product was as follows: Eggs, $1.8 billion; broilers, $1.0 billion; turkeys, $0.4 billion; and farm chickens, $0.1 billion.

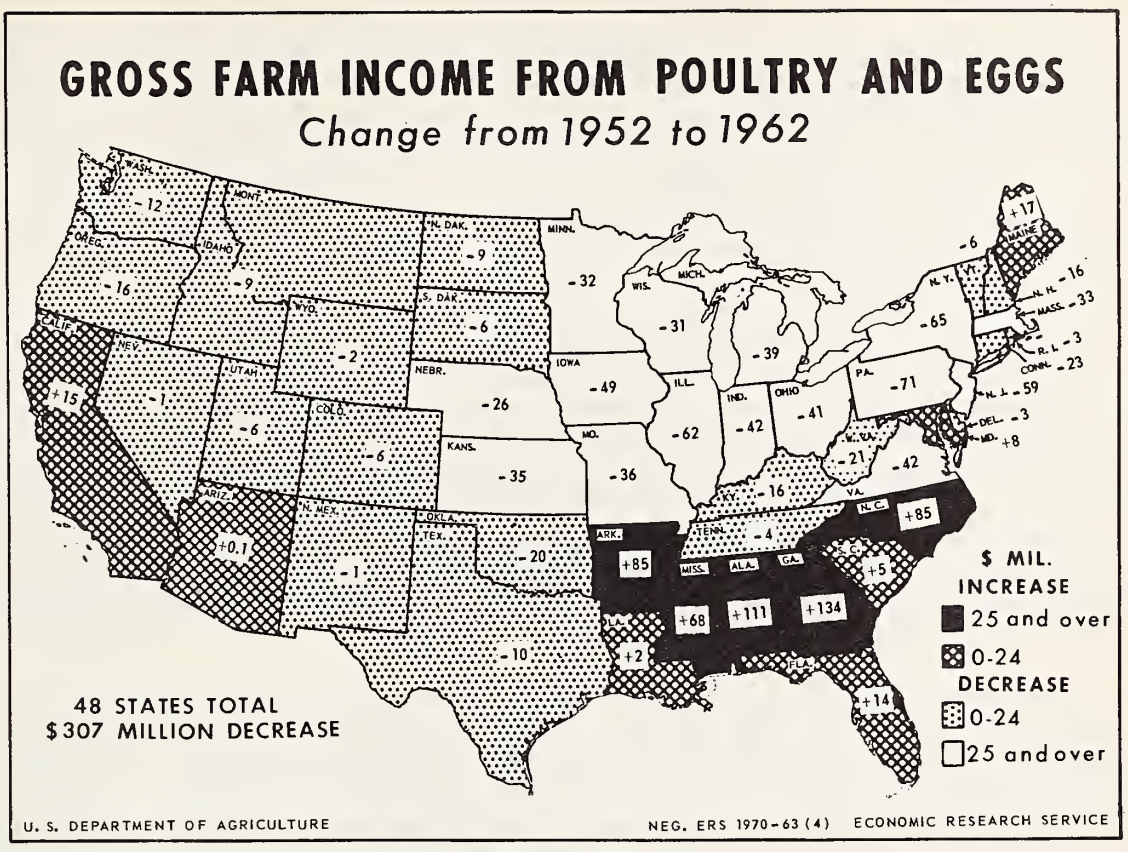


Figure 2

Between 1952 and 1962, gross income increased in only 12 of the 48 States. Eight of these 12 States were in a belt extending from Arkansas and Louisiana on the south and west to North Carolina on the north and east. The other 4 included Maine, California, Maryland, and Arizona.

Largest absolute increases occurred in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Percentage increases were largest in Alabama and Mississippi. Broiler, egg, and turkey incomes in these States were all higher in 1962 than in 1952, except for Georgia and Alabama where income from turkeys declined.

Declines in income from poultry and eggs were concentrated in the East North Central, the West North Central, and the Middle Atlantic Regions. The 2 North Central regions produced 47 percent of the Nation's eggs in 1952 but by 1962 their proportionate share of the U.S. market had shrunk to 39 percent as egg production shifted to the South and West.

Recent Situation

Prices to producers for broilers and turkeys in 1962 rebounded sharply from the extremely depressed levels of 1961. However, egg prices, which were relatively favorable in 1961, were lower in 1962. The increase in broiler prices occurred even though production was actually up a little. Much of the recovery in poultry prices probably was due to a strengthening in demand. But part of it appears to represent the reestablishment of the "normal" price-supply relationships which were thrown out of kilter in 1961 by a chaotic poultry merchandising situation.

Eggs: Producers in 48 contiguous States received an average of 33.6 cents per dozen for eggs in 1962 compared with 35.4 cents in 1961 and the 1957-59 average of 35.3 cents. Because prices declined 5 percent between 1961 and 1962, proportionally more than marketings increased, cash receipts from the sale of eggs in 1962, at $1,678 million, were down $51 million. Farmers also received less in 1962 than in 1961 from the sale of farm chickens--now mainly the old hens that are a byproduct of the egg production enterprise. The decline in cash receipts to $92 million in 1962 from $95 million in 1961 was due entirely to smaller marketings; the average price for farm chickens remained unchanged at 10.1 cents per pound.

Last year, farm chicken sales provided poultrymen only 5 percent of the total cash receipts from farm chickens and eggs combined. However, prior to World War II, before commercial broilers became an important factor in the chicken meat supply, most chickens were produced along with eggs on the same farms. In the 3 decades preceding World War II, cash receipts from marketings of chicken made up nearly one-third of the combined sales of farm chickens and eggs. However, in the postwar period, as commercial broiler production rapidly expanded and replaced the raising of young farm chickens, the proportion dropped rapidly--to 21 percent in 1950, to 13 percent in 1955, and to 5 percent last year. Part of the decline in the last decade was due to farm chicken prices falling more rapidly than egg prices. The average price received for farm chickens dropped from a high of 25 cents per pound in 1951 to 10 cents in 1961 and 1962, paralleling the decline in broiler prices. During the same period, egg prices moved down to 34 cents per dozen from 48 cents.

Information on the net returns of egg producers for the United States as a whole is not available, but there are scattered data for family-sized egg operations. For such farms in New Jersey, Ohio, and California, 1962 apparently was a less favorable year than would be indicated by changes in total gross income from eggs. Gross egg income in 1962 was down by 10 percent in New Jersey and by 1 percent in Ohio, while in California there was no year-to-year change. However, net farm income in 1962 on representative commercial egg-producing farms in New Jersey averaged $3,017, down $1,942 from 1961 but considerably above the 1957-59 average of $1,742. Cash receipts on these farms were lower in 1962 than in 1961 because of lower egg prices, and expenditures were up mostly

because a greater quantity of higher-priced feed was fed to larger laying flocks. Records of account-keeping egg farms in Ohio and in 2 California counties show a similar picture. Labor income per bird in the Ohio study fell to $1.06 in 1962 from $1.68 in 1961. Management income per layer reported in Sonoma County, Calif., was down to $0.07 in 1962 from $0.68 in 1961, while in Orange County, Calif., this measure of profit dropped to $0.73 last year from $1.31 in 1961.

Broilers: Despite a 1-percent increase in liveweight broiler production in 1962 from 1961, prices to U.S. producers advanced to 15.2 cents per pound from 13.9 cents--an increase of 9 percent. A stronger demand stemming partly from the growth in population, expanded exports until midyear, larger Government purchases of young chicks, reduced farm chicken slaughter, and higher red meat prices appear to account for much but not all of the price improvement. Some of the price rise probably was due to other factors which have contributed to the uptrend in demand in recent years--such as improvements in quality, convenience, and availability of broilers. Some of the rise also appears to have been a reaction to the extremely low prices in 1961. Prices in 1961 dropped 18 percent from 1960, while broiler production rose 14 percent. In most other years of the last decade, when prices have declined, the price drop has been less percentagewise than the increase in broiler production.

The value of broiler production in 1962 established a new record-high of $1,049 million, up $102 million from 1961. Since 1958, the value of production has fluctuated around $1 billion, even though liveweight broiler production during this period rose 27 percent. The decline in value of broiler production, which would have occurred between 1958 and 1962 because of the inelastic demand for broilers and the large increase in production, was completely offset by the increase in demand for broilers.

USDA recently completed 2 studies on costs and returns for typical broiler farms in Delmarva and in Maine, and a third study on Georgia broiler farms is near completion. A comprehensive description of the Delmarva study was presented in the May 1962 issue of the Poultry and Egg Situation. Data for the Maine study appear in table 25. Basically the same table, accompanied by a full discussion of the series is featured in: Costs and Returns, Commercial Broiler Farms, Delmarva and Maine, 1962. Copies of this report may be obtained from Farm Production Economics Division, ERS, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

The Delmarva and Maine studies measure the net income received by typical contract broiler growers who produce birds for a nonfarm concern under contract and who are guaranteed at least a minimum income per flock (barring total loss of the broilers). Data in tables 25 and 26 show that contract broiler growers in both Delmarva and Maine received larger incomes in 1962 than in 1961. Net incomes of contract growers in Delmarva averaged $5,542 in 1962, up $221 from 1961, while in Maine average net income advanced to $4,137--$361 higher than in 1961. A principal difference between contract broiler growers in these two areas is that corn and soybeans are important sources of gross farm income for Delmarva growers, while Maine growers depend almost exclusively on broilers.

Turkeys: Producers received 21.6 cents per pound in 1962 compared with 18.9 cents the year before--an increase of 14 percent. Although producers raised 15-percent fewer turkeys in 1962 than in 1961, total supplies of turkey meat in 1962 were down only 6 percent because of the record-large cold-storage holdings carried over into 1962 from 1961. As for broilers, some of the price rise for turkeys appears to have resulted from recovery to an equilibrium position from the overly depressed prices of 1961. Turkey prices in 1961 were 26 percent lower than in 1960, while turkey meat slaughter was up 28 percent.

Despite the sharp reduction in size of the 1962 turkey crop, the total value of turkey production, at $352 million, was down only 1 percent from 1961. Since it cost substantially less to raise the 15-percent fewer turkeys in 1962, returns to turkey producers were much more favorable than in 1961. The total value of turkey production in the last 12 years, between 1951 and 1962, fluctuated between $319 million and $373 million, with no well-defined trend apparent, while the sale of liveweight turkey advanced more than 75 percent. Value of production was maintained in the face of the rising production as in the case of broilers, because of increasing demand. However, between 1951 and 1962, broiler production expanded more than twice as fast as turkey output. Costs of production and prices to consumers have been reduced somewhat more rapidly for broilers than for turkeys, and broilers have been better able than turkeys to tap the market for convenience foods.

HOW EUROPE RATES U. S. EGG PRODUCTS

By Robert V. Enochian 1/

There has been a steady decline in U. S. shell egg exports for consumption in recent years, due largely to policies for increased self-sufficiency by many former importing countries. These declines have been partly offset by increased exports of egg products. Most of these egg product exports have been going to West Germany and the United Kingdom. The future of U. S. egg product exports to West Germany will be largely dependent on Common Market trade policies. Last August, levies against egg product imports into the EEC from nonmember countries were greatly increased. Consequently, U. S. shipments to West Germany in the second half of 1962 were sharply curtailed. However, several improvements can be made in U. S. egg products to enhance their appeal in West Germany as well as in other markets.

Food manufacturers in the United Kingdom and West Germany--the largest current and potential U. S. markets for egg products--are interested in plain egg products with improved functional properties, including improved dispersibility (ability to be distributed uniformly throughout a mixture). Such products, to meet the sanitary standards of the importing countries, must also be free to Salmonella and other Enterobacteria.

Although U. S. egg products generally are rated good by European users, USDA's Western Regional Research Laboratory is attempting to develop egg products with better performance characteristics and more reliable sanitary standards. These improvements, if accompanied by a concerted technical sales and promotion program by U. S. egg processors, would increase the likelihood of maintaining and perhaps eventually expanding foreign markets for U. S. egg products.

Some U. S. egg product exports have been unacceptable because they did not meet sanitary standards and other requirements. This was the one factor most frequently mentioned in mid-1962 as a barrier to increased imports of U. S. egg products--especially in West Germany, then the most important U. S. market overseas. Not meeting standards appeared to be a more important barrier than price, even though prices for U. S. egg products generally were higher than for similar products from other countries.

Bacteriological tests were made by the Veterinary Laboratory of the Hamburg Public Health Service on shipments of egg products received in Hamburg, West Germany, between May 1, 1960, and April 30, 1961. Data indicate that even though U. S. shipments were better than the average of all countries, they were not as good as those from several other countries. As one importer said: "U. S. egg products seem worse than they really are, because we have been conditioned to expect them to be the best".

1/ Enochian is an agricultural economist, Marketing Economics Division, Economic Research Service, stationed at USDA's Western Regional Research Laboratory, Albany, California. He conducted a survey of importers and users of egg products in London, Frankfurt, and Hamburg in 1962. This article is based largely on the results of the survey.

Color is another factor affecting the demand for egg yolk and whole egg products. In the United Kingdom, color level is not important, although uniformity is. The addition of yellow color to most foods in the United Kingdom is not prohibited and for many products need not be declared on the label. On the other hand, in West Germany dark colored yolks are very much in demand because addition of color to most foods is not allowed. Many West German importers and users of egg products stated that the color of U. S. egg yolk is inferior to that from several other countries.

Finally, dried egg products with improved dispersibility could result in an increased demand for U. S. egg products in these countries. This is true even though there is not at present a large pre-mix industry in either the United Kingdom or West Germany. A large U. K. producer of dehydrated soups planned to market test a dry mayonnaise mix and an egg soup mix in the near future. The buyer for this firm indicated that rapidly dispersible egg powders would be of great use in compounding egg-containing mixes for the expanding household market for this type of product.

Some U. S. egg product manufacturers indicated an interest in attempting to develop markets in the United Kingdom and West Germany for compounded egg products which contain sugar or other additives. Such efforts should take recognition of the fact that most egg product users in both countries prefer products containing no additives for 2 reasons: (1) They prefer to use plain egg in formulations whenever possible, and (2) the high duty on sugar makes the costs of sugar-added products prohibitive.

The functional properties of egg products also must be improved if U.S. egg processors wish to improve their competitive position in the Western European market. Poor performance characteristics and lack of uniformity in performance--especially for dried whole egg and albumen--are frequently mentioned as the reason for lack of acceptance of U. S. egg products. This problem is expressed in terms such as: "Poor lifting power," "poor aeration," or "lack of strength." These unfavorable characteristics are often attributed to "cooking" during pasteurization, or to the "synthetic" feeds used by U. S. egg producers.

Table 1.--Egg prices, selected dates, 1963, with comparisons

Item	Unit	1962				1963			
		Mar. 15	Apr. 16	May 15	June 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15
U. S. average price received by farmers	Dozen	33.3	31.8	29.0	28.4	37.3	36.4	32.4	
Iowa, prices received by farmers 1/:									
Grade A, Large	do.	25-26	25-26	21-22	22-23	30-31	30-31	23-24	22-23
Grade A, Medium	do.	21-22	18-21	16-18	16-17	25-28	25-27	18-19	18-19
New York, wholesale prices									
Extras, mixed colors 2/									
Large, 65-70 percent A	do.	34½-35½	36-37½	29½-31	29-30½	39-40	38½-39½	31½-32½	29-30
Medium, 55-60 percent A	do.	29½-30½	28-29	23-24	22½-23½	37-38	37-38	27½-28½	23-23½
Minimum 10 percent AA, white 3/									
Large	do.	36-40	38½-42½	29½-33	33-36	40½-43½	39½-42½	33-34½	28½-31
Medium	do.	29½-31½	29½-31½	24-26	24-26	37-39	37-39	29-30	22½-24½
Small (pullets)	do.	24½-25½	22-23	20-21	17½-18½	34-35	31-32	24½-25	18½-20
Frozen egg 4/									
Mixed whole egg, dark colored	Pound	29-31	27½-29½	26-29	25½-28½	30½-32	31-33	27½-29½	26½-29
Yolk 5/	do.	60-64	58-61	58-59	57-59	62-63	62-64	56-58	55½-57
Albumen	do.	12½-13	10½-11½	10-12	10-12	15½-16½	15-16½	12¾-14	12½-13½
Chicago									
Wholesale price, f.o.b.									
60-79.9%, A, weighted average									
Mixed colors, extras, Large	Dozen	32.16	32.86	27.00	27.07	37.59	34.96	29.00	27.73
Medium	do.	29.74	28.61	24.50	23.00	36.61	33.50	26.50	25.08
Future contracts:									
September delivery (closing price)	do.	33.25	32.65	33.00	30.50	34.05	33.60	33.60	33.15
San Francisco, price to retailers, cartoned									
Grade AA, Large	do.	39-45	37-43	33-39	34-40	43-49	40-46	37-43	36-42
Grade AA, Medium	do.	32-40	30-38	25-32	25-32	39-47	34-41	33-40	32-39

1/ "Mostly," except where otherwise stated.
2/ Midwestern.
3/ Nearby.
4/ Carlots, price for week including specified date.
5/ Highest color quoted.

Table 2.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 1960 to date

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1960													
Eggs produced on farms	15,092	14,319	15,542	15,356	15,753	14,442	13,936	13,344	12,672	13,117	13,144	14,092	170,809
Shell eggs to storage	116	41	-164	118	454	357	-81	-283	-263	-214	-173	-20	-112
Eggs broken commercially 1/	853	1,297	1,240	1,280	2,521	2,247	1,034	919	499	476	258	359	12,983
Eggs used for hatching	760	954	1,073	1,170	910	773	660	603	617	617	683	773	9,593
Balance	13,363	12,027	13,393	12,788	11,868	11,065	12,323	12,105	11,819	12,238	12,376	12,980	148,345
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	255	248	202	116	25	---	376	282	222	29	8	---	1,763
1961													
Eggs produced on farms	14,394	13,617	15,831	15,394	15,467	14,289	14,033	13,597	13,100	13,803	13,828	14,653	172,006
Shell eggs to storage	4	-31	2	27	160	127	-51	-34	-55	-80	-62	-44	-37
Eggs broken commercially 1/	792	797	1,100	1,726	2,088	1,977	1,302	1,059	772	801	790	786	13,990
Eggs used for hatching	861	1,155	1,260	1,167	910	823	731	635	621	627	677	787	10,254
Balance	12,737	11,696	13,469	12,474	12,309	11,362	12,051	11,937	11,762	12,455	12,423	13,124	147,799
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	345	642	186	421	382	108	---	---	---	---	---	2,084
1962													
Eggs produced on farms	14,708	13,736	15,961	15,653	15,872	14,656	14,395	13,919	13,439	14,114	13,947	14,561	174,961
Shell eggs to storage	-10	9	18	-4	270	75	-54	-93	-23	9	-74	-45	78
Eggs broken commercially 1/	812	938	1,457	1,562	2,277	2,230	1,713	1,238	815	704	584	534	14,865
Eggs used for hatching	801	1,102	1,197	1,153	907	823	747	699	741	737	737	789	10,433
Balance	13,105	11,687	13,289	12,942	12,418	11,528	11,989	12,075	11,906	12,664	12,700	13,283	149,585
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	---	112	340	278	338	138	---	---	---	---	---	1,205
1963													
Eggs produced on farms	14,369	13,333	15,736	15,656									
Shell eggs to storage	-53	-35	+22	+1									
Eggs broken commercially 1/	650	737	1,333										
Eggs used for hatching	799	1,030	1,178	1,183									
Balance	12,973	11,601	13,203										
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	---	---	155									

1/ Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried or frozen egg.
2/ Shell equivalent.

Table 3 .--Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first of the month, United States, 1952 to date; selected storage centers, beginning of the week, June 1962 to date

Year or week	United States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases
1952	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5	.3
1960	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.1
1961	.1	.1	1/	.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
1962	1/	1/	1/	.1	.1	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1963	.1	.1	1/	.1	.1							
	Selected storage centers, beginning of the week											
Weeks	1963					1962						
First	0.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Second	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
Third	.1	1/	1/	1/		.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
Fourth	.1	1/	1/	1/		.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
Fifth				1/			.3			.2		.1

1/ Less than 0.05.

Table 4 .--Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first of the month, United States, 1952 to date; selected storage centers, beginning of the week, June 1962 to date

Year or week	United States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	122	157	166	158	140	114	87
1961	64	54	49	54	67	92	113	113	108	100	86	70
1962	61	49	40	48	60	85	111	122	120	113	98	77
1963	61	47	38	38	59							
	Selected storage centers, beginning of the week											
Weeks	1963					1962						
First	42	31	24	25	42	60	83	92	90	82	68	54
Second	39	30	23	27	46	67	86	92	89	81	65	51
Third	37	28	23	29		72	88	92	87	77	62	48
Fourth	34	27	23	34		77	90	92	85	73	58	45
Fifth				38			91			70		44

Table 5.--Egg futures contracts: Highest and lowest price per dozen, by months, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 1960-62 contracts and 1963 contracts to date

Year and month	Contracts by month in which contract is deliverable 1/				
	September	October	November	December	January
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1959					
October	35.35-33.75	27.35-24.80	28.45-26.00	29.30-27.25	29.45-27.90
November	34.95-34.10	35.20-34.45	26.55-24.50	27.85-25.00	28.45-25.80
December	36.60-33.85	36.55-34.25		26.00-23.25	28.50-25.05
1960					
January	35.80-33.10	35.75-33.30			25.80-21.60
February	34.10-32.45	34.30-32.60	34.75-33.05		
March	36.00-33.15	36.65-33.50	36.50-34.05	36.45-34.45	
April	37.95-35.55	37.85-35.70	37.65-35.65	36.70-35.30	36.00-34.75
May	38.60-35.55	38.60-35.70	38.60-36.30	38.30-35.85	37.65-35.50
June	35.70-31.45	35.90-32.25	36.55-32.60	36.80-32.50	35.85-31.25
July	34.95-30.95	35.85-31.65	36.10-32.50	35.90-32.65	34.05-31.90
August	34.65-29.25	35.55-30.20	36.25-31.20	35.40-31.25	34.00-31.00
September	35.45-32.40	37.60-33.55	38.45-34.50	38.00-33.45	36.25-32.50
October	38.50-35.35	38.90-35.45	39.60-36.50	39.65-36.90	38.40-35.45
November	37.00-35.75	37.25-36.05	45.75-37.75	45.50-43.15	42.00-37.05
December	36.35-34.70	36.55-34.90		45.25-39.40	40.55-36.90
1961					
January	38.15-34.75	38.35-34.95	38.50-35.05		37.65-34.50
February	38.70-35.50	38.50-35.25	38.75-35.20	38.45-34.65	38.00-34.25
March	36.35-32.70	36.05-32.85	35.90-33.10	35.60-32.95	34.25-32.30
April	37.00-33.40	36.65-33.25	36.20-33.20	35.75-32.85	34.10-32.35
May	37.15-34.60	37.10-34.30	36.75-34.25	36.30-34.00	34.55-33.35
June	37.75-36.25	37.15-35.70	36.40-34.85	36.00-34.90	34.90-34.00
July	38.30-35.20	37.85-34.75	37.10-34.55	36.45-34.10	35.25-32.75
August	38.45-35.60	38.25-35.30	37.65-35.05	36.35-34.90	35.25-33.75
September	36.35-34.55	36.80-34.85	36.35-34.55	35.50-33.60	34.50-33.10
October	35.00-33.45	38.85-34.15	35.55-33.75	34.25-32.80	33.35-32.15
November	33.70-31.90	33.85-32.00	35.85-31.75	33.75-29.90	32.95-28.80
December	32.75-32.05	32.90-32.15	33.00-32.40	32.55-29.70	31.20-28.60
1962					
January	34.60-32.15	34.30-32.40	34.05-32.60	33.35-32.80	36.25-29.70
February	33.75-31.75	33.70-31.65	33.45-31.55	32.70-31.60	
March	33.50-31.80	33.45-31.80	33.10-31.70	32.50-31.75	
April	32.70-31.75	33.00-32.00	33.20-31.95	32.90-31.90	
May	33.10-30.40	33.60-30.70	34.30-31.30	34.50-31.55	33.85-31.35
June	31.45-30.10	31.90-30.50	32.65-31.20	33.05-31.50	32.25-31.35
July	32.15-30.50	32.45-30.85	33.20-31.50	33.20-31.70	33.00-31.70
August	34.85-31.70	35.40-32.05	35.50-32.85	34.95-32.85	33.60-32.50
September	39.00-33.10	39.60-33.60	37.70-33.95	35.75-33.85	34.65-33.05
October	34.25-32.75	39.65-36.00	37.35-29.45	35.50-29.35	34.50-29.80
November	33.45-32.25	33.40-32.50	32.35-29.25	31.15-29.50	31.30-29.55
December	33.75-32.65	33.60-32.75	33.05-33.00	33.85-29.70	32.75-30.10
1963					
January	34.45-33.10	34.20-33.00	33.90-33.00	33.30-33.30	35.75-30.50
February	34.45-33.50	34.20-33.20	33.75-33.10	33.50-32.75	----
March	34.00-33.25	33.95-33.00	33.60-32.80	33.25-32.55	----
April 2/	33.60-32.75	33.55-32.70	33.50-32.60	----	----
May 3/	33.25	33.05	33.05	32.80A	32.70N

1/ Underlined areas in series of numbers denote change in year of contract. 2/ Closing price. 3/ Closing price as of May 20. A-asked N-nominal.

Table 6--U.S.D.A. purchases of dried and frozen egg, 1958-62

Period	Purchases				Top price per pound 1/	Cost of purchases	
	By weight		Case equivalent			For the period	Cumulative
	For the period	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
(a) Annual purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets							
1958	4,162	---	411	---	1.23	5,087	---
1959 2/	19,403	---	1,914	---	1.24	21,883	---
1960	19,048	---	1,905	---	1.14	20,700	---
1961	22,508	---	2,084	---	1.37	27,120	---
(b) Monthly purchases of frozen mixed egg for later drying 3/							
1959							
June	1,380	1,380	35	35	0.24	333	333
July	2,730	4,110	69	104	.24	668	1,001
(c) Monthly purchases of dried whole egg for distribution to the needy							
1961							
February	3,726	3,726	345	345	1.37	5,084	5,084
March	6,931	10,658	642	987	1.30	8,211	13,294
April	2,012	12,670	186	1,173	1.17	2,345	15,639
May	4,546	17,216	421	1,594	1.17	5,305	20,943
June	4,124	21,340	382	1,976	1.17	4,814	25,757
July	1,168	22,508	108	2,084	1.17	1,363	27,120
(d) Weekly purchases of dried whole egg for school lunches and institutional use							
1962							
March 22	540	540	50.0	50	1.11	597	597
29	675	1,215	62.5	112	1.11	719	1,317
April 5	1,323	2,538	122.5	235	1.05	1,372	2,689
12	621	3,159	57.5	292	1.05	649	3,338
19	513	3,672	47.5	340	1.03	529	3,868
26	1,215	4,887	112.5	452	1.02	1,229	5,096
May 3	891	5,778	82.5	535	1.02	902	5,999
10	918	6,696	85.0	620	1.02	937	6,936
17	648	7,344	60.0	680	1.02	662	7,598
24	540	7,884	50.0	730	1.02	553	8,151
June 1	999	8,883	92.5	822	1.02	1,022	9,173
8	945	9,828	87.5	910	1.04	967	10,140
15	783	10,611	72.5	982	1.02	802	10,942
22	162	10,773	15.0	998	1.02	166	11,107
29	756	11,529	70.0	1,068	1.01	757	11,864
July 6	783	12,312	72.5	1,140	.98	760	12,624
13	702	13,014	65.0	1,205	.96	673	13,297
(e) Weekly purchases of dried whole egg for school lunches, institutions and nonprofit children's summer camps							
April 26	1,674	1,674	155	155	1.06	1,764	1,764
May 1	1,324	2,997	122	278	1.06	1,400	3,163
8	567	3,564	52	330	1.06	600	3,764
16	513	4,077	48	378	1.06	544	4,307

1/ Rounded to the nearest cent. 2/ Surplus removal program began with week ending April 23.
3/ Program began June 18 and ended as of July 16.

Table 7.--Hatch of replacement-type chickens, by regions, 1961 to date

Year and month	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic 1/	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain 2/	Pacific	48 States
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1961:										
October	1.5	2.5	3.3	0.9	4.2	2.0	2.4	0.4	7.1	24.4
November	1.6	2.3	3.2	.8	3.4	1.4	2.0	.4	6.0	21.0
December	1.6	2.5	2.8	.9	3.2	1.2	1.5	.4	6.1	20.3
1962:										
January	2.0	4.0	4.6	1.9	3.9	1.7	2.5	.7	7.0	28.2
February	2.7	5.9	7.1	5.5	5.0	2.4	3.4	1.0	7.0	40.2
March	3.6	8.7	15.5	22.8	7.6	4.0	5.9	1.7	8.8	78.6
April	3.7	9.2	19.6	37.8	7.6	3.6	5.3	1.6	8.3	96.6
May	3.6	8.4	16.5	32.7	6.5	2.8	3.8	1.3	7.9	83.5
June	2.2	4.9	8.4	6.5	4.9	2.2	2.6	.6	6.6	38.8
July	1.1	3.4	4.3	1.4	4.1	1.7	1.8	.3	6.3	24.4
August	1.4	2.6	3.6	1.1	3.6	1.4	1.8	.3	6.1	21.8
September	1.4	2.5	2.8	1.1	3.7	1.7	2.1	.4	5.8	21.7
October	1.5	3.2	3.0	1.0	4.3	1.8	2.8	.4	6.6	24.5
November	1.6	3.3	2.9	.8	3.7	1.9	1.7	.4	5.4	21.7
December	1.6	2.8	3.0	1.0	3.2	1.5	1.5	.5	5.9	20.9
1963:										
January	2.1	4.7	4.8	2.3	4.8	2.0	3.0	.5	7.1	31.2
February	2.8	5.7	7.4	5.1	6.7	2.6	3.9	.9	6.7	41.6
March	3.2	8.0	13.6	19.0	8.7	3.8	5.7	1.5	7.8	71.1
April	3.3	8.6	18.5	36.6	9.3	3.8	5.8	1.4	7.7	94.9
May 3/	3.7	7.9	17.3	31.4	7.2	4.1	4.7	1.4	7.0	84.3

1/ South Atlantic total includes Delaware and West Virginia.
2/ Mountain total includes Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Arizona.
3/ May hatch assumed to show same percentage change from last year as eggs in incubators on May 1.

Table 8.--Broiler prices per pound, selected areas, January 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live												
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.9
1961	16.4	17.6	16.6	14.9	14.0	12.8	12.4	12.7	11.8	11.8	12.4	15.2	13.9
1962	16.3	16.7	16.1	14.7	14.3	14.2	15.0	15.5	16.3	15.0	14.1	14.5	15.2
1963	14.6	15.8	15.6	15.5									
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/												
1956	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4	
1957	18.1	20.8	21.4	20.2	19.1	21.8	22.1	21.8	19.2	17.2	16.7	16.1	
1958	18.6	20.9	22.7	19.3	21.6	22.3	20.3	18.5	16.4	15.9	17.1	14.9	
1959	16.4	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9	
1960	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6	18.2	20.1	18.0	17.0	15.9	17.6	15.8	
1961	17.4	19.3	17.5	15.9	15.2	12.8	14.0	13.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	15.2	
1962	16.7	18.0	18.2	15.8	15.3	15.7	15.7	16.4	17.9	15.3	15.6	14.7	
1963	15.4	16.6	17.0	17.4	15.3								
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/												
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1	
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	15.8	
1958	17.5	19.0	21.0	18.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2	
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2	
1960	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.2	16.7	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.6	
1961	15.4	16.7	16.0	15.0	13.3	11.1	12.2	11.9	10.6	10.4	10.9	13.8	
1962	15.0	16.6	15.9	14.2	13.0	13.6	13.5	14.5	15.2	14.1	14.6	13.1	
1963	14.0	15.0	15.0	14.7	13.2								
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/												
1956	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5	20.9
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.8	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0	20.2
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5	19.5
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4	17.7
1960	17.6	18.4	19.8	20.2	19.0	18.9	19.3	18.5	17.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	18.3
1961	17.5	18.8	17.5	16.0	14.9	13.8	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.1	13.4	16.2	15.1
1962	17.8	18.2	17.6	16.1	15.7	15.8	16.8	17.3	18.0	16.6	16.2	16.2	16.9
1963	16.5	17.4	17.0	16.8									
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price												
1956	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8	32.1
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4	30.8
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3	30.4
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9	27.4
1960	28.8	29.8	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.6	28.2	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.1	28.4
1961	27.9	29.4	28.2	25.8	24.1	22.5	22.0	22.7	21.5	21.7	22.2	26.1	24.5
1962	28.0	28.8	27.8	25.8	24.8	24.8	25.9	26.6	27.9	25.8	24.9	25.0	26.4
1963	25.5	27.0	26.5	26.2									
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price												
1956	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3	34.7
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5	33.0
1958	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9	32.1
1959	30.9	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.1	28.5	27.4	27.2	30.8	29.0
1960	30.8	30.8	31.8	29.9	30.8	30.7	31.7	29.9	28.6	27.9	28.0	28.2	29.9
1961	29.2	31.0	29.3	27.1	25.8	24.0	23.7	24.7	23.4	23.8	23.4	27.7	26.1
1962	29.7	30.4	29.4	26.6	26.5	27.4	28.3	28.4	29.8	27.5	25.7	26.1	28.0
1963	27.0	29.5	28.3	27.9									

1/ First full week of month. 2/ Simple average of daily "mostly price."

Table 9.--Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks, by months, 1961 to date with comparisons 1/

Month	Total for the month					Cumulation relevant to breeder flock of given month 2/				
	Reported			Percentage of preceding year		Reported			Percentage of preceding year	
	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent
January	1.9	2.1	1.7	111	83	20.4	22.5	20.6	110	92
February	2.4	2.4	2.2	101	93	21.3	22.7	20.8	107	92
March	3.7	3.4	2.9	91	87	21.9	22.3	21.0	102	94
April	3.9	3.4	4.1	86	122	21.2	20.5	19.9	97	97
May	3.3	2.5		76		19.6	18.0	17.8	92	99
June	2.8	2.0		71		18.0	16.7	17.0	93	102
July	2.4	2.3		97		17.0	16.4	17.3	96	105
August	2.3	2.6		116		18.6	17.4	17.9	94	103
September	2.0	2.3		114		20.4	18.5	19.4	91	105
October	2.0	2.6		134		21.3	18.9		89	
November	1.9	2.3		122		21.5	18.9		88	
December	1.4	1.2		87		21.9	19.4		89	

1/ Includes expected pullet replacements from eggs sold during the preceding month at the rate of 125 pullet chicks per case of eggs. Data reported by the leading primary breeders of broiler replacement stocks.

2/ Totals obtained from unrounded data; sum of domestic placements 5-12 months previous.

Table 10.--Chickens tested for broiler hatching egg production, by months, 1961 to date with comparisons

Month	Total for the month					Cumulation relevant to breeder flock of given month 1/				
	Reported			Percentage of preceding year		Reported			Percentage of preceding year	
	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent
January	2.8	2.7	2.7	99	97	18.0	18.8	17.6	104	94
February	2.1	2.3	2.3	111	96	18.7	19.9	18.3	106	92
March	2.3	2.2	2.4	94	113	19.7	20.5	19.1	104	93
April	2.1	1.9	2.0	87	106	19.9	20.1	18.8	101	94
May	1.6	1.4		87		19.1	19.1		100	
June	1.2	1.5		127		17.6	17.5		99	
July	1.6	1.7		101		16.4	16.3		99	
August	2.2	2.3		103		16.0	16.0		100	
September	2.4	2.6		109		15.6	15.9		102	
October	3.1	2.5		80		16.6	16.0		96	
November	2.9	2.3		78		17.2	16.1		94	
December	2.6	2.1		80		17.7	16.3		92	

1/ Includes the sum of current and preceding seven months.

Table 11.--Turkey prices per pound: Selected series, by months, January 1957 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States							
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
1959	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5	23.9
1960	27.8	26.0	26.8	27.5	26.1	24.1	23.2	23.7	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.6	25.4
1961	25.2	23.9	23.6	22.1	21.4	20.4	19.5	19.6	18.2	17.3	18.0	18.5	18.9
1962	18.3	19.3	20.8	21.6	20.6	20.0	20.8	20.2	21.3	22.0	22.7	23.0	21.6
1963	**22.1**	**22.2**	**22.5**	22.0									
						(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California							
1957	26.5	---	---	---	21.9	19.8	17.2	20.4	20.4	18.7	19.5	19.2	---
1958	19.1	---	---	---	24.1	22.2	21.4	22.3	19.7	20.0	19.0	21.1	---
1959	24.2	---	---	---	22.6	25.4	23.6	20.5	21.6	22.2	26.0	31.2	---
1960	28.5	27.2	---	25.2	24.7	23.1	22.2	22.7	23.1	24.6	23.9	25.4	---
1961	23.3	21.4	21.2	19.5	19.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	16.2	16.3	18.0	16.9	17.7
1962	---	---	---	19.2	18.3	17.7	18.3	18.0	19.0	20.2	21.0	20.7	19.2
1963	**21.4**	**23.0**	**22.4**	20.5									
						(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California							
1957	---	---	---	---	23.6	20.8	20.1	21.3	21.9	21.6	23.8	26.2	---
1958	23.8	---	---	---	31.5	27.4	25.5	25.5	23.3	24.3	22.9	23.2	---
1959	23.6	---	---	---	23.7	23.3	21.4	21.3	22.6	23.5	27.6	34.5	---
1960	29.1	---	--	29.6	26.7	24.6	22.7	24.0	25.0	27.3	28.2	33.1	---
1961	25.8	25.4	25.0	21.6	21.5	20.8	19.9	20.6	18.4	18.4	20.4	20.8	20.3
1962	---	---	22.4	23.7	20.7	20.5	20.4	19.6	20.2	22.6	24.7	25.2	22.0
1963	**24.0**	**24.8**	**26.5**	26.3									
						(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City							
1957	47.9	44.8	45.3	44.3	44.3	43.5	40.5	39.8	39.9	38.1	40.1	40.3	42.4
1958	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.2	42.5	43.0	41.9	41.0	40.6	41.6	40.5	40.8	40.9
1959	43.8	45.2	39.5	40.2	47.4	53.6	53.2	49.5	51.4	48.4	48.2	48.2	47.4
1960	47.1	46.0	47.1	48.4	48.2	46.6	43.7	41.9	42.5	41.8	42.1	41.2	44.7
1961	40.7	40.1	39.1	38.0	37.8	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.7	35.2	34.3	34.4	36.8
1962	35.2	37.3	38.9	38.6	38.0	37.0	37.6	37.0	37.5	39.6	38.7	37.5	38.0
1963	**38.0**	**38.9**	**38.5**	38.7									
						(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City							
1957	41.5	39.6	42.5	---	44.0	---	---	37.7	38.1	38.7	41.7	44.7	33.5
1958	43.5	44.6	48.6	---	---	47.8	42.0	42.0	40.3	41.1	40.6	39.6	---
1959	40.1	40.6	48.6	---	38.4	38.1	36.7	36.3	36.9	38.9	43.0	49.2	---
1960	49.2	49.0	49.6	51.0	48.0	42.4	38.6	39.2	40.3	42.8	43.9	46.6	45.0
1961	45.2	44.1	43.6	39.5	38.0	34.9	33.1	34.8	32.8	33.5	34.2	33.8	37.3
1962	33.4	35.2	35.9	36.7	36.1	35.3	35.9	36.0	37.6	38.3	39.1	39.2	36.6
1963	**39.5**	**39.0**	**38.5**	38.2									
						(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia							
1957	25.5	26.2	25.8	26.0	24.3	23.0	22.9	23.7	23.2	23.8	26.7	27.4	---
1958	24.9	28.6	30.8	29.3	29.6	27.4	24.4	25.0	24.3	25.5	25.7	24.3	---
1959	23.4	25.4	23.2	21.5	22.2	22.6	20.8	20.0	20.0	21.7	26.0	28.8	---
1960	24.8	30.0	28.2	27.8	27.2	23.8	22.9	24.2	25.0	28.2	26.4	25.3	26.1
1961	23.2	24.1	23.2	21.6	21.1	19.3	18.1	18.8	17.8	16.5	19.0	18.6	20.1
1962	---	---	23.6	23.6	20.9	20.3	22.1	22.0	23.4	25.6	24.6	23.9	23.0
1963	**22.0**	**---**	**23.2**	21.5									
						(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa							
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.6	20.6	20.5	19.3	21.0	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	21.6	21.5	20.2	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	23.2	24.5	20.7	23.0	22.4	25.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.1	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.1	17.2	14.6	14.3	14.4	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.0	20.3	20.5	20.8	---	---
1963	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**									
						(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa							
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.5	26.1	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.8	27.7	25.2	26.2	24.0	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	22.7	21.7	22.0	23.0	23.9	26.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.4	26.4	28.5	29.0	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.2	19.3	16.3	16.2	16.4	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.0	23.2	23.4	23.9	---	---
1963	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**									

1/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Turkeys: Storage stocks, United States, first of the month, 1950 to date and selected storage centers, beginning of the week June 1962 to date

Year or week	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	United States, first of the month											
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	147
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84	80	79	104	161	255	208
1959	162	160	141	112	87	68	65	67	87	134	220	183
1960	149	142	124	105	87	74	67	71	113	186	282	210
1961	160	172	152	126	108	94	106	128	189	270	382	318
1962	263	251	219	191	156	132	121	123	160	233	340	265
1963	203	198	176	153	117							
	Selected storage centers, beginning of the week											
Weeks	1963					1962						
First	137	131	120	107	80	93	85	90	113	150	209	166
Second	137	129	117	100	76	91	85	93	120	161	210	170
Third	137	129	115	93		89	84	98	130	178	177	161
Fourth	135	126	112	89		86	86	104	141	192	160	139
Fifth				85			88			200		136

Table 13.--Turkeys: Hatchings of poults, by breed types, monthly and cumulative, September 1958 to date

Year and month	For the month				Cumulative, years beginning September			
	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys
	White	All			White	All		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1958 September	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1
October	.6	.7	.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3
November	.8	1.1	.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.7	4.0
December	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.8	6.9
1959 January	1.1	2.4	1.6	4.0	4.2	6.5	4.3	10.9
February	1.1	4.6	1.4	6.0	5.3	11.2	5.7	16.9
March	2.0	11.5	1.8	13.3	7.2	22.7	7.5	30.2
April	2.8	16.5	2.0	18.5	10.1	39.2	9.5	48.7
May	3.7	17.4	2.5	19.9	13.7	56.6	12.0	68.6
June	3.1	11.9	2.2	14.2	16.8	68.5	14.3	82.8
July	2.1	4.4	1.9	6.3	18.9	72.9	16.2	89.1
August	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	19.9	74.0	17.3	91.2
September	.8	.8	.4	1.2	.8	.8	.4	1.2
October	.9	1.0	.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	.7	2.5
November	1.2	1.6	.4	1.9	2.8	3.4	1.1	4.4
December	1.2	2.1	.6	2.7	4.1	5.5	1.6	7.1
1960 January	1.2	3.2	.6	3.8	5.3	8.6	2.2	10.8
February	1.5	6.9	.8	7.8	6.8	15.5	3.1	18.6
March	2.7	13.9	1.0	14.9	9.5	29.5	4.1	33.5
April	3.4	16.6	1.1	17.7	12.9	46.1	5.2	51.2
May	3.8	16.1	1.6	17.7	16.7	62.2	6.8	69.0
June	3.4	11.5	1.7	13.2	20.1	73.7	8.5	82.2
July	2.3	5.0	1.6	6.7	22.4	78.7	10.1	88.8
August	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.9	23.7	80.4	11.2	91.7
September	.9	1.0	.6	1.6	.9	1.0	.6	1.6
October	1.1	1.4	.5	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.1	3.5
November	1.3	2.0	.6	2.6	3.3	4.4	1.7	6.1
December	1.9	3.5	.9	4.4	5.2	7.9	2.5	10.5
1961 January	2.3	5.4	1.0	6.4	7.5	13.4	3.5	16.9
February	2.7	9.7	.8	10.5	10.1	23.0	4.3	27.4
March	4.7	18.0	1.1	19.1	14.9	41.0	5.4	46.5
April	5.1	20.5	1.6	22.1	20.0	61.6	7.0	68.6
May	5.8	20.8	2.1	22.8	25.8	82.3	9.1	91.4
June	4.9	14.4	1.9	16.4	30.7	96.8	11.0	107.8
July	3.1	6.0	1.8	7.8	33.8	102.8	12.8	115.6
August	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.0	35.5	104.8	13.8	118.7
September	1.0	1.2	.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	.4	1.6
October	1.1	1.4	.3	1.7	2.1	2.6	.7	3.3
November	1.4	1.8	.3	2.0	3.5	4.4	1.0	5.4
December	1.8	2.4	.3	2.7	5.3	6.8	1.3	8.1
1962 January	2.0	3.2	.4	3.5	7.3	10.0	1.7	11.6
February	2.1	5.6	.5	6.1	9.4	15.5	2.2	17.7
March	4.1	14.1	.7	14.8	13.5	29.6	2.9	32.5
April	5.3	19.5	.9	20.4	18.9	49.1	3.9	52.9
May	6.3	20.8	1.5	22.3	25.2	69.8	5.4	75.2
June	4.7	13.7	1.6	15.3	29.9	83.6	6.9	90.5
July	2.9	6.0	1.5	7.5	32.8	89.6	8.4	98.0
August	1.5	1.9	1.1	3.0	34.3	91.5	9.5	101.0
September	1.0	1.1	.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	.4	1.5
October	.9	1.0	.4	1.4	1.8	2.1	.8	2.9
November	.9	1.0	.3	1.3	2.7	3.1	1.1	4.2
December	1.0	1.5	.5	1.9	3.8	4.6	1.6	6.2
1963 January	1.5	2.7	.6	3.3	5.3	7.3	2.2	9.5
February	2.6	7.0	.6	7.6	7.9	14.3	2.8	17.1
March	5.0	15.8	.7	16.6	12.8	30.1	3.6	33.7
April	5.7	19.2	.9	20.1	18.6	49.4	4.5	53.9
May 1/	6.2	19.8	1.5	21.2	24.8	69.1	6.0	75.1

1/ Assuming that May hatch will be proportionate to number of eggs in incubators May 1.

Table 14.--Turkey hatchery operations, United States and important reporting States, January 1962 to date, with comparisons

Month	United States						Important reporting States			
	Poults hatched during the month				Egg in incubators first day of month, percentage change from year ago		Monthly average of weekly percentage changes from year ago			
	Reported		Percentage change from year ago				Eggs set in preceding month		Poults hatched	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
					Heavy white breeds					
January	2,012	1,508	-12	-25	-2	-37	*+4	*-41	-5	-27
February	2,091	2,594	-21	+24	-19	+7	-16	+2	-16	+18
March	4,109	4,978	-13	+21	-9	+11	-3	+5	-10	+22
April	5,329	5,747	+4	+8	+3	+8	+18	+1	+18	+5
May	6,324		+9		+11	-1	+17	-2	+13	1/-6
June	4,721		-5		-1		-5	1/+2	-11	
July	2,874		-6		-9		-7		*-4	
August	1,547		-10		-7		*-15		*-13	
September	968		-3		-4		*-7		*-3	
October	882		-22		-16		*-20		*-28	
November	864		-37		-39		*-48		*-53	
December	1,046		-43		-46		*-48		*-47	
					Other heavy breeds					
January	1,169	1,210	-63	+4	-62	-16	*-62	*-27	-62	-11
February	3,491	4,402	-50	+26	-50	+15	-49	+2	-48	+10
March	9,957	10,867	-25	+9	-28	+8	-22	+1	-21	+4
April	14,126	13,486	-8	-5	-11	-7	-13	-6	-9	-5
May	14,455		-4		-10	-6	-9	-5	-2	1/-11
June	8,995		-5		-5		-3	1/+7	-4	
July	3,143		+6		-1		+13		*+20	
August	353		+13		+2		*+20		*+38	
September	110		-52		-43		*-38		*-58	
October	136		-47		-34		*-68		*-65	
November	168		-56		-57		*-75		*-79	
December	406		-30		-39		*-24		*-18	
					Total - all heavy breeds					
January	3,181	2,718	-41	-5	-36	-30	*-33	*-37	-40	-21
February	5,582	6,996	-42	+25	-41	+12	-40	+2	-40	+13
March	14,066	15,845	-22	+13	-22	+9	-17	+3	-18	+9
April	19,455	19,233	-5	-1	-7	-3	-6	-4	-3	-3
May	20,779		0		-4	-5	-3	-4	+2	1/-10
June	13,716		-5		-4		-4	1/+6	-6	
July	6,017		0		-5		+4		*+8	
August	1,900		-6		-5		*-8		*-6	
September	1,078		-13		-11		*-10		*-11	
October	1,018		-26		-19		*-27		*-33	
November	1,032		-41		-43		*-53		*-58	
December	1,452		-40		-44		*-43		*-41	
					Light breeds					
January	357	605	-63	+69	-62	+63	*-67	*+100	-67	+71
February	524	645	-37	+23	-33	+19	-44	+11	-40	+13
March	745	744	-32	0	-32	-5	-34	-15	-34	-5
April	925	912	-42	-1	-42	-8	-46	-13	-49	-3
May	1,495		-27		-28	-3	-33	-3	-32	1/+3
June	1,582		-19		-23		-28	1/-5	-22	
July	1,505		-16		-17		-21		*-22	
August	1,055		+6		-4		*-21		*-5	
September	437		+14		+4		*+16		*+9	
October	362		+18		+3		*-6		*-3	
November	295		0		+4		*0		*+9	
December	496		+55		+53		*+86		*+74	
					Total - all breeds					
January	3,538	3,323	-45	-6	-39	-22	*-39	*-25	-45	-12
February	6,106	7,641	-42	+25	-41	+12	-40	+3	-40	+13
March	14,811	16,589	-32	+12	-23	+8	-18	+2	-19	+8
April	20,380	20,145	-8	-1	-10	-3	-9	-4	-7	-3
May	22,274		-2		-6	-4	-6	-4	-2	1/-9
June	15,298		-7		-6		-7	1/+5	-9	
July	7,522		-4		-7		-2		*+1	
August	2,955		-2		-5		*-12		*-6	
September	1,515		-7		-7		*-5		*-7	
October	1,380		-18		-15		*-24		*-29	
November	1,327		-35		-36		*-47		*-50	
December	1,948		-28		-34		*-31		*-29	

*Percentage changes of hatchings or settings based on 5 States (Calif., Minn., Mo., Ohio, and Va.) for weeks July through December and 10 States (5 States already mentioned plus Iowa, Ore., Wash., Texas, and S. Car.) for weeks January through June.

1/ Based on first two reported weeks of May.

Table 15.--Indicators of the number of turkey breeding hens on farms, 1960-63

Item	Unit	Year ending			
		1960	1961	1962	1963
Breeder hens on farms, January 1:					
Reported	Thou.	3,327	4,342	3,866	3,869
Change from year earlier	do.	-335	+1,015	-476	+3
Turkeys tested, July-April					
Reported	do.	3,332	4,476	4,008	3,756
Change from a year earlier	do.	-470	+1,144	-468	-252
Breeding stock lost as a percentage of breeders on hand, January 1	Pct.	5.1	5.3	5.9	
Old turkeys slaughtered under Federal inspection December 27-May 3					
Reported	Thou.	---	790	494	675
Change from year earlier	do.	---	---	-296	+181

Table 16.--Poults hatched per breeder hen on hand January 1, January-April and May-August 1953 to date (Includes data for cover chart)

Year	Turkey breeder hens on farms January 1	Poults hatched			
		Total		Per breeder hen on hand January 1	
		January-April	May-August	January-April	May-August
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Number	Number
1953	3,162	31,311	28,783	9.9	9.1
1954	3,095	35,438	32,829	11.5	10.6
1955	3,012	29,944	34,547	9.9	11.5
1956	3,181	38,858	40,155	12.2	12.6
1957	3,605	42,900	39,584	11.9	11.0
1958	3,336	38,368	41,913	11.5	12.6
1959	3,662	41,851	42,529	11.4	11.6
1960	3,327	44,140	40,438	13.3	12.2
1961	4,342	58,112	50,067	13.4	11.5
1962	3,866	44,835	48,049	11.6	12.4
1963	3,869	47,698		12.3	

Table 17.--United States exports of fresh or frozen poultry, total, and to selected areas, 1955-62

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Broilers and fryers								
Common Market	---	---	---	4,615	28,008	47,845	94,260	112,868
Germany, West	---	---	---	3,243	23,929	40,814	79,505	93,290
Switzerland	---	---	---	9,206	18,167	21,230	20,034	19,890
Total	---	---	---	23,735	70,371	93,014	149,313	172,576
Other chicken								
Common Market	---	---	---	2,361	15,142	25,986	35,843	33,372
Germany, West	---	---	---	1,676	13,800	22,851	31,125	28,876
Switzerland	---	---	---	2,790	1,388	1,741	2,733	1,444
Total	---	---	---	13,304	27,942	40,639	52,110	48,613
Total chicken and capons								
Common Market	117	3,675	6,498	6,976	43,150	73,831	130,103	146,240
Germany, West	56	3,517	5,550	4,919	37,729	63,665	110,630	122,166
Switzerland	469	2,685	6,157	11,996	19,555	22,971	22,767	21,334
Total	10,802	24,508	28,472	37,039	98,313	133,653	201,423	221,189
Turkey								
Common Market	---	---	---	2,131	6,929	17,025	19,564	28,708
Germany, West	---	---	---	1,956	6,465	15,891	17,991	25,117
Switzerland	---	---	---	245	416	395	448	520
Total	---	---	---	5,209	12,010	24,144	27,862	36,853
Other poultry and game								
Common Market	2/5	2/986	2/187	668	1,175	2,123	2,793	1,856
Germany, West	3/	2/934	2/131	198	1,034	2,011	2,287	1,590
Switzerland	2/55	2/184	2/374	259	235	132	40	---
Total	2/14,164	2/17,267	2/11,162	6,226	5,726	5,960	6,507	5,179
Total poultry								
Common Market	122	4,661	6,685	9,775	51,254	92,979	152,460	176,804
Germany, West	56	4,451	5,681	7,073	45,228	81,567	130,908	148,873
Switzerland	524	2,869	6,531	12,500	20,206	23,498	23,255	21,854
Total	24,966	41,775	39,634	48,474	116,049	163,757	235,792	263,221

1/ Revised.
2/ Includes turkey not shown separately prior to 1958.
3/ Less than 500 pounds.

Table 18.--United States broiler and turkey exports, total and to the Common Market, by months, 1962 to date

Month	Broilers							
	1962				1963			
	Common Market		Other countries	Total	Common Market		Other countries	Total
	West Germany	Total			West Germany	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	5,394	6,829	3,005	9,835	300	345	1,036	1,381
February	5,110	6,130	3,200	9,330	3,881	4,700	5,061	9,761
March	6,739	7,686	3,658	11,344	1,615	2,345	8,053	10,398
April	11,888	12,997	3,731	16,728				
May	18,336	21,812	4,626	26,437				
June	20,835	25,120	8,151	33,271				
July	6,604	8,849	5,825	14,674				
August	3,578	5,142	5,929	11,071				
September	4,027	5,672	6,497	12,169				
October	3,973	5,018	3,939	8,957				
November	4,498	5,131	5,933	11,064				
December	2,307	2,511	5,185	7,696				
Total	93,290	112,897	59,679	172,576				
	Turkeys							
January	1,766	1,852	257	2,108	787	850	231	1,081
February	1,621	1,927	310	2,237	1,908	2,415	413	2,828
March	1,541	1,712	384	2,096	757	956	556	1,512
April	840	937	298	1,234				
May	2,839	2,905	501	3,406				
June	1,954	2,114	960	3,074				
July	1,085	1,232	740	1,972				
August	330	894	1,000	1,894				
September	3,606	4,279	1,226	5,505				
October	5,009	5,676	707	6,383				
November	3,392	3,904	903	4,807				
December	1,134	1,471	664	2,135				
Total	25,117	28,903	7,950	36,853				

Table 19.--West Germany: Gate prices and levies for U. S. broilers and turkeys and related data, specified quarters 1961 and 1962

Item	First quarter 1962		1963			
			First quarter		Beginning of second quarter	
	Broilers	Turkeys	Broilers	Turkeys	Broilers	Turkeys
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Gate price	---	---	33.09	34.30	32.84	33.89
Assumed price, CIF	32.00	35.50	31.50	36.00	31.00	36.00
Supplemental levy 1/	---	---	2.27	---	2.27	---
Landed price	32.00	35.50	33.77	36.00	33.27	36.00
Variable levy	2/4.80	2/5.32	3/10.21	3/12.59	3/10.77	3/13.38
Turnover equalization tax 4/	1.28	1.42	1.35	1.44	1.33	1.44
Total charges against U. S. poultry	6.08	6.74	13.83	14.03	14.37	14.82
Total cost to importer	38.08	42.24	45.33	50.03	45.37	50.82
Wholesale price for U. S. poultry 5/	39.30		47.00	55.60	47.65	54.00
Importer's margin 6/	1.22		1.67	5.57	2.28	3.18
Retail price for U. S. poultry 5/	55.10		59.50	68.00	61.00	68.00

1/ Special levy collected on broilers in lieu of attempt to administer gate price provisions.
2/ 15 percent ad valorem.
3/ Includes 2 ad valorem duties of 10.5% and 2.0% plus an equalization fee for feed grain prices.
4/ West Germany charges a 4 percent turnover equalization tax for chickens, turkeys, and parts on the landed price which includes the supplemental levy.
5/ Price in southern West Germany as reported by the Institute of American Poultry Industries.
6/ Differences between wholesale price for U. S. broilers in West Germany and total cost to importers.

Table 20.--Poultry production, supplies and prices, West Germany, 1960-62

Item	Unit	1960	1961			1962		
			First half	Second half	Entire year	First half	Second half	Entire year
Production	1,000 pounds	222,700	---	---	240,301	---	---	249,120
Net imports 1/:								
From U. S.	do.	79,809	45,555	95,106	140,661	116,457	71,781	188,238
From EEC countries	do.	107,679	52,733	76,767	129,500	78,748	84,007	162,755
From other countries	do.	116,628	48,569	84,711	133,280	61,639	54,523	116,162
Total	do.	304,116	146,857	256,584	403,441	256,844	210,311	467,155
Supplies:								
Total	do.	526,816	---	---	643,742	---	---	716,275
Per capita	Pounds	9.9	---	---	11.4	---	---	12.3
Price for U. S. broilers:								
Wholesale	Cents	52.2	45.8	40.5	43.2	42.4	45.0	43.6
Retail	do.	64.6	59.5	57.7	58.6	55.5	59.0	56.1

1/ Excludes canned poultry.

Table 21.--Poultry production, supplies, and related data in Common Market countries, 1955-62 1/

Item	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 2/
Poultry production:	Million								
France	pounds	661.4	705.5	727.5	738.3	771.0	805.0	854.9	875.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	do.	77.9	85.0	96.2	103.0	113.0	140.0	164.5	189.6
Netherlands	do.	73.7	89.1	104.9	123.8	155.2	177.9	191.6	200.0
West Germany	do.	136.7	154.3	165.3	193.6	211.6	222.7	240.3	249.1
Italy	do.	155.2	161.4	202.2	261.7	293.0	381.6	436.5	451.9
Total Common Market	do.	1,104.9	1,195.3	1,296.1	1,420.4	1,543.8	1,727.2	1,887.8	1,965.7
Net imports or (exports):									
France	do.	(0.2)	0.1	(2.2)	(4.6)	(6.4)	(5.3)	(16.9)	(32.4)
Belgium-Luxembourg	do.	.7	0.1	(0.3)	(1.5)	(2.5)	(5.0)	(7.4)	(9.5)
Netherlands	do.	(44.8)	(52.3)	(63.3)	(73.7)	(96.7)	(123.6)	(133.6)	(137.2)
West Germany	do.	50.6	81.6	108.6	141.6	228.9	304.1	403.4	467.2
Italy	do.	23.2	22.5	18.4	16.0	14.9	10.3	16.7	10.5
Total Common Market	do.	29.5	52.1	61.1	77.8	138.1	180.6	262.3	298.7
Total poultry supplies 3/:									
France	do.	661.2	705.6	725.3	733.7	764.6	799.7	838.0	842.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	do.	78.6	85.1	95.9	101.5	110.5	135.0	157.1	180.1
Netherlands	do.	29.0	36.8	41.6	50.1	58.5	54.3	58.0	62.8
West Germany	do.	187.3	235.9	273.9	335.2	440.5	526.8	643.7	716.3
Italy	do.	178.4	183.9	220.5	277.7	307.9	392.0	453.2	462.5
Total Common Market	do.	1,134.4	1,247.3	1,357.2	1,498.2	1,681.9	1,907.8	2,150.1	2,264.4
Per capita supplies of poultry:									
France	Pounds	15.3	16.2	16.4	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.2	18.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	do.	8.6	9.2	10.3	10.8	11.7	14.3	16.5	18.8
Netherlands	do.	2.7	3.4	3.8	4.5	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.3
West Germany	do.	3.7	4.6	5.3	6.4	8.3	9.9	11.4	12.3
Italy	do.	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.7	6.3	8.0	9.1	9.1
Total Common Market	do.	7.0	7.7	8.3	9.0	10.0	11.3	12.4	12.8
Population:									
(Estimates at mid-year)									
France 4/	Millions	43.3	43.6	44.1	44.6	45.1	45.5	46.0	46.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	do.	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6
Netherlands	do.	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9
West Germany 5/	do.	50.2	50.8	51.5	52.1	52.8	53.4	56.2	58.0
Italy	do.	48.1	48.3	48.5	48.7	48.9	49.0	49.8	50.7
Total Common Market	do.	161.4	162.8	164.4	166.0	167.6	168.8	173.1	176.4

1/ Compiled by Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS, from unrounded data. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production plus net imports or minus (net exports). 4/ Excludes Saar. 5/ Includes Saar; but excludes West Berlin.

Table 22.--Gross farm income from poultry and eggs, 1952 and 1962
(Includes data for Figure)

State	1952					1962					Change 1952 to 1962	
	Farm chickens	Broilers	Turkeys	Eggs	Total	Farm chickens	Broilers	Turkeys	Eggs	Total	Absolute	Percentage
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Me.	8,008	23,647	1,782	27,784	61,221	4,107	41,099	156	32,871	78,233	+17,012	+28
N. H.	6,199	6,466	1,193	20,045	33,903	1,638	3,504	386	12,787	18,315	-15,588	-46
Vt.	2,754	655	1,116	8,113	12,638	633	338	135	6,004	7,110	-5,528	-44
Mass.	10,279	15,632	4,626	36,019	66,556	2,146	4,605	2,086	24,272	33,109	-33,447	-50
R. I.	1,147	1,280	456	4,214	7,097	296	755	282	3,238	4,571	-2,526	-36
Conn.	7,592	22,777	2,637	31,357	64,363	2,477	8,352	1,391	29,452	41,672	-22,691	-35
N. Y.	18,505	11,659	7,098	96,784	134,046	3,304	5,493	3,585	56,812	69,194	-64,852	-48
N. J.	15,589	8,003	2,937	101,974	128,503	3,417	4,696	886	60,114	69,113	-59,390	-46
Pa.	34,209	22,369	16,099	143,595	216,272	9,363	25,795	7,314	102,464	144,936	-71,336	-33
N. ATL.	104,282	112,488	37,944	469,885	724,599	27,381	94,637	16,221	328,014	466,253	-258,346	-36
Ohio	21,001	12,616	11,391	85,743	130,751	4,091	6,161	13,236	66,555	90,043	-40,708	-31
Ind.	21,279	32,112	10,372	70,472	134,235	5,018	16,194	14,017	56,910	92,139	-42,096	-31
Ill.	23,417	9,281	6,459	84,914	124,071	2,820	1,693	4,768	52,319	61,600	-62,471	-50
Mich.	18,250	3,730	6,471	55,867	84,318	2,743	2,245	4,852	35,470	45,310	-39,008	-46
Wis.	18,212	9,401	8,955	69,826	106,394	2,014	10,375	15,605	47,520	75,514	-30,880	-29
E. N. CENT.	102,159	67,140	43,648	366,822	579,769	16,686	36,668	52,478	258,774	364,606	-215,163	-37
Minn.	18,084	2,686	31,531	110,429	162,730	3,758	7,213	48,907	70,836	130,714	-32,016	-20
Iowa	30,547	4,566	23,272	124,505	182,890	5,406	1,937	30,459	95,657	133,459	-49,431	-27
Mo.	21,121	16,268	12,284	62,809	112,482	2,970	18,795	15,928	39,173	76,866	-35,616	-32
N. Dak.	4,503	---	2,796	14,208	21,507	502	---	3,824	8,127	12,453	-9,054	-42
S. Dak.	7,707	---	2,056	30,955	40,718	1,383	---	2,789	30,947	35,119	-5,599	-14
Nebr.	11,931	4,296	5,565	43,325	65,117	1,567	479	4,562	32,189	38,797	-26,320	-40
Kans.	9,853	2,104	3,990	46,995	62,942	1,527	774	3,262	22,489	28,052	-34,890	-55
W. N. CENT.	103,746	29,920	81,494	433,226	648,386	17,113	29,198	109,731	299,418	455,460	-192,926	-30
Del.	1,600	56,990	1,814	5,483	65,887	587	56,555	566	5,110	62,818	-3,069	-5
Md.	4,708	49,800	3,194	18,444	76,146	985	73,514	1,040	8,932	84,471	+8,325	+11
Va.	8,605	43,957	24,556	39,429	116,547	3,133	23,215	11,493	36,841	74,682	-41,865	-36
W. Va.	3,676	17,940	7,943	16,960	46,519	927	11,197	2,692	11,143	25,959	-20,560	-44
N. C.	13,628	34,485	6,305	51,543	105,961	6,421	98,760	9,847	76,032	191,060	+85,099	+80
S. C.	6,311	8,329	7,430	20,683	42,753	3,469	10,000	2,749	31,600	47,818	+5,065	+12
Ga.	9,351	88,610	3,632	36,185	137,778	6,887	168,031	2,822	94,280	272,020	+134,242	+97
Fla.	4,307	8,383	986	17,489	31,165	1,735	5,539	820	36,852	44,946	+13,781	+44
S. ATL.	52,186	308,494	55,860	206,216	622,756	24,144	446,811	32,029	300,790	803,774	+181,018	+29
Ky.	10,656	3,306	2,631	36,434	53,027	1,772	7,832	3,363	23,671	36,638	-16,389	-31
Tenn.	9,685	6,992	1,057	33,141	50,875	1,942	16,322	510	27,888	46,662	-4,213	-8
Ala.	6,752	18,261	2,259	26,984	54,256	3,869	102,845	936	57,199	164,849	+110,593	+204
Miss.	6,421	24,109	621	21,823	52,974	2,301	66,801	705	51,079	120,886	+67,912	+128
Ark.	6,271	57,346	3,695	20,267	87,579	2,734	112,682	9,456	47,942	172,814	+85,235	+97
La.	7,069	6,701	719	14,277	28,766	2,053	11,577	231	17,033	30,894	+2,128	+7
Okla.	5,975	5,177	3,800	28,573	43,525	850	3,625	5,228	14,140	23,843	-19,682	-55
Tex.	13,678	49,356	18,662	87,330	169,026	4,315	62,639	16,862	74,725	158,541	-10,485	-6
S. CENT.	66,507	171,248	33,444	268,829	540,028	19,836	384,323	37,291	313,677	755,127	+215,099	+40
Mont. 1/	3,119	---	662	8,171	11,952	675	---	1,098	6,039	17,898	-8,985	-33
Idaho 1/	2,730	1,000	908	10,293	14,931	466	2,718		6,902			
Wyo.	803	---	730	2,897	4,430	98	---	20	1,995	2,113	-2,317	-52
Colo. 1/	2,874	1,914	4,638	12,835	22,261	434	394	7,662	7,999	16,489	-5,772	-26
N. Mex.	772	---	407	4,437	5,616	234	---	113	4,658	5,005	-611	-11
Ariz.	672	814	626	4,220	6,332	400	---	905	5,120	6,425	+93	+1
Utah	1,512	1,520	11,634	15,119	29,785	272	1,140	14,822	7,849	24,083	-5,702	-19
Nev.	156	---	119	935	1,210	20	---	4	346	370	-840	-69
Wash.	6,992	7,150	5,733	33,320	53,195	1,040	9,988	2,029	28,546	41,603	-11,592	-22
Oreg.	3,728	4,831	12,717	24,850	46,126	679	5,917	6,102	17,558	30,256	-15,870	-34
Calif.	20,420	49,663	65,878	139,708	275,669	7,464	36,965	71,144	174,977	290,550	+14,881	+5
WEST.	43,778	66,892	104,052	256,785	471,507	11,782	57,122	103,899	261,989	434,792	-36,715	-8
48 States	472,658	756,182	356,442	2,001,763	3,587,045	116,942	1,048,759	351,649	1,762,662	3,280,012	-307,033	-9

1/ Montana, Idaho, and Colorado combined in several items to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 23.--Production, income, expense, and related items, representative commercial family-operated poultry farm, New Jersey, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1960-62 1/

Item	Unit	1951-55 average	1956-60 average	1960	1961	1962 4/
Average number of layers in flock	Number	3,563	4,080	4,193	4,514	4,646
Chickens raised	do.	2,895	3,015	2,771	2,323	2,423
Eggs produced per layer	do.	189	194	193	194	192
Labor used	Hours	5,730	5,270	5,130	5,250	5,010
Operator and family labor used	do.	4,380	4,340	4,330	4,350	4,110
Hired labor	do.	1,350	930	800	900	900
Total investment	Dollars	37,790	41,980	43,140	44,970	44,720
Total cash receipts	do.	27,709	26,045	27,142	27,353	26,538
Eggs sold	do.	26,605	25,238	26,261	26,673	25,834
Poultry sold	do.	1,104	807	881	680	704
Total cash expenses	do.	25,484	25,159	23,729	24,014	24,778
Feed	do.	19,811	18,960	17,661	18,018	18,931
Other	do.	5,673	6,199	6,068	5,996	5,847
Net cash farm income	do.	2,225	886	3,413	3,339	1,760
Non-cash items	do.	915	932	952	961	967
Inventory increase	do.	991	933	793	659	290
Net farm income	do.	4,130	2,751	5,158	4,959	3,017
Index numbers (1957-59=100)						
Production per hour of man labor	Percent	61	98	106	124	130
Production per unit of input	do.	94	99	100	104	105
Prices received for products sold	do.	128	103	105	98	94
Prices paid, including wages	do.	111	99	93	91	93
Average egg price, per dozen 2/	Cents	48	38	39	37	35
Egg-feed price ratio 3/	Pounds	10.6	10.1	11.1	10.7	9.9

1/ More detailed data for earlier years published in PES-219, May 1962. 2/ These prices for sales at wholesale differ from the mid-month average price for the State, which reflects all methods of sale. 3/ This egg-feed price ratio is based on the data for the representative farm, not the state-wide estimates. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 24.--Summaries of operations on account-keeping egg farms, 3 California counties, 1958-62

County	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Net farm income per layer 1/				
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Sonoma	2.69	1.42	2.07	1.49	0.73
Orange	---	1.22	2.21	1.99	1.33
San Luis Obispo	2.17	.52	1.69	---	---
	Management income per layer 2/				
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Sonoma	1.45	0.27	1.08	0.68	0.07
Orange	---	.18	1.39	1.31	0.73
San Luis Obispo	.48	-.98	.41	---	---
	Average number of layers per farm				
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Sonoma	3.0	4.0	4.6	6.7	8.3
Orange	---	7.0	9.3	9.6	10.9
San Luis Obispo	3.6	4.4	4.4	---	---

1/ Before payment of or allowance for interest, and without allowance for unpaid family labor or proprietor's labor.

2/ After allowance for the items in the preceding footnote, including labor at $1.50 per hour.

Table 25.--Organization, production, costs and returns, typical broiler farms, Maine, 1950-62

Item	Unit	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Land in farm	Acre	86	90	94	98	102	105
Cropland harvested (hay)	do.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.4
Hay yield per harvested acre	Tons	.98	1.15	1.21	1.12	1.14	1.27
Broilers produced	Number	16,074	19,646	21,714	26,978	29,640	32,775
Total labor used	Hour	1,850	2,060	1,930	2,180	2,120	2,280
Operator and family	do.	1,510	1,710	1,620	1,830	1,800	1,940
Hired	do.	340	350	310	350	320	340
Total farm capital, Jan. 1	Dollar	9,360	10,910	13,260	16,220	17,040	17,040
Land and buildings	do.	7,970	8,960	10,900	13,540	13,970	13,610
Machinery and equipment	do.	1,390	1,950	2,360	2,680	3,070	3,430
Total cash receipts	do.	2,695	3,227	3,149	3,710	3,930	4,202
Broilers	do.	2,186	2,633	2,562	3,102	3,260	3,572
Crops	do.	284	323	302	269	317	243
Other, including Government payments	do.	225	271	285	339	353	387
Total cash expenditures	do.	2,528	2,247	2,393	2,874	2,591	3,588
Farm buildings	do.	911	650	638	717	614	1,243
Machinery	do.	1,074	973	1,120	1,376	1,198	1,519
Hired labor	do.	272	308	290	340	305	336
Taxes	do.	128	144	161	206	224	226
Electricity and miscellaneous broiler expenses	do.	116	143	154	203	217	229
Other	do.	27	29	30	32	33	35
Net cash farm income	do.	167	980	756	836	1,339	614
Value of perquisites	do.	296	316	350	329	329	312
Change in inventory	do.	-1,354	-831	-852	-1,092	-731	-1,677
Net farm income	do.	1,817	2,127	1,958	2,257	2,399	2,603

continued -

Table 25.--Organization, production, costs and returns, typical broiler farms, Maine, 1950-62 - continued

Item	Unit	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Land in farm	Acre	109	112	116	119	119	119	119
Cropland harvested (hay)	do.	6.8	5.2	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4
Hay yield per harvested acre	Tons	1.18	1.14	1.22	1.23	1.30	1.30	1.18
Broilers produced	Number	42,975	49,920	56,260	58,200	59,761	61,278	63,244
Total labor used	Hour	2,390	2,360	2,310	2,190	2,050	2,020	2,060
Operator and family	do.	1,980	1,960	1,920	1,820	1,740	1,720	1,730
Hired	do.	410	400	390	370	310	300	330
Total farm capital, Jan. 1	Dollar	18,880	21,350	23,480	27,620	29,740	30,830	31,700
Land and buildings	do.	14,610	16,080	17,250	20,470	22,030	22,990	23,310
Machinery and equipment	do.	4,270	5,270	6,230	7,150	7,710	7,840	8,390
Total cash receipts	do.	5,116	5,179	5,787	5,969	6,501	6,404	7,063
Broilers	do.	4,469	4,742	5,401	5,616	6,155	6,067	6,704
Crops	do.	180	159	112	59	60	58	75
Other, including Government payments	do.	467	278	274	294	286	279	284
Total cash expenditures	do.	3,899	3,752	3,477	3,795	3,875	5,024	4,294
Farm buildings	do.	1,428	1,149	847	903	887	1,751	1,258
Machinery	do.	1,474	1,519	1,501	1,692	1,809	2,055	1,747
Hired labor	do.	422	412	406	402	335	344	377
Taxes	do.	247	290	312	366	408	424	449
Electricity and miscellaneous broiler expenses	do.	289	335	363	376	375	387	397
Other	do.	39	47	48	56	61	63	66
Net cash farm income	do.	1,217	1,427	2,310	2,174	2,622	1,380	2,769
Value of perquisites	do.	323	325	322	339	352	354	360
Change in inventory	do.	-1,713	-1,233	-683	-774	-753	-2,042	-1,008
Net farm income	do.	3,253	2,985	3,315	3,287	3,731	3,776	4,137

Table 26.--Organization, production, costs and returns, typical broiler farms, Delmarva, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1960-62 1/

Item	Unit	1951-55 average	1956-60 average	1960	1961	1962 3/
Land in farm	Acre	106	106	106	106	109
Cropland harvested	do.	59	80	87	85	88
Crops harvested:						
Corn	do.	32.4	37.5	38.4	30.4	34.0
Soybeans	do.	27.3	42.4	48.8	54.7	53.6
Crop yields per harvested acre:						
Corn	Bushel	41.8	53.7	60.7	58.7	59.6
Soybeans	do.	17.8	23.4	25.2	23.7	20.2
Broilers produced	Number	28,663	37,913	41,516	42,971	44,426
Total labor used	Hour	2,294	2,084	2,130	2,120	2,190
Operator and family	do.	2,038	1,874	1,920	1,910	1,970
Hired	do.	256	210	210	210	220
Total farm capital, Jan. 1	Dollar	17,040	27,464	32,230	33,480	34,900
Land and buildings	do.	11,522	20,848	25,140	26,370	27,660
Other capital	do.	5,518	6,616	7,090	7,110	7,240
Total cash receipts	do.	6,161	7,582	8,852	8,417	8,822
Broilers	do.	2,844	2,774	3,253	2,924	3,527
Crops	do.	3,122	4,652	5,479	5,162	5,083
Other, including Government payments	do.	195	156	120	331	212
Total cash expenditures 2/	do.	3,173	3,756	3,984	3,963	4,060
Feed and other livestock expense	do.	144	58	47	33	34
Fertilizer and lime	do.	481	546	545	481	492
Other crop expense	do.	175	236	260	240	265
Machinery	do.	1,667	1,967	2,067	2,112	2,152
Farm buildings and fences	do.	288	485	565	599	611
Hired labor	do.	219	207	219	212	207
Taxes	do.	92	130	147	147	153
Other	do.	107	127	134	139	146
Net cash farm income	do.	2,988	3,826	4,868	4,454	4,762
Value of perquisites	do.	530	513	551	558	572
Change in inventory	do.	273	238	-245	-309	-208
Net farm income	do.	3,791	4,577	5,664	5,321	5,542

1/ More detailed data for earlier years published in PES-219, May 1962.
2/ Feed, chicks, medicines, and related items are supplied by the integrators.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 27.--Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Value of sales and consumption on farms										
	Eggs		Farm chickens		Broilers in specialized enterprises (value of production) 2/	Turkeys		Other poultry and turkey hatching eggs	Totals		
	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/		Sales	Consumption on farms 3/		Sales 4/	Consumption on farms 1/ 4/	Gross income 5/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1940	468	115	196	90	72	77	3	17	827	209	1,036
1941	663	144	261	107	103	98	3	21	1,143	256	1,400
1942	1,018	179	384	127	155	144	3	29	1,726	312	2,038
1943	1,446	222	688	164	238	158	4	48	2,574	394	2,968
1944	1,365	206	627	153	235	196	4	48	2,467	365	2,833
1945	1,518	233	677	175	327	241	4	58	2,817	417	3,233
1946	1,508	235	639	175	289	269	4	54	2,754	419	3,173
1947	1,813	265	568	159	302	232	4	47	2,957	432	3,389
1948	1,884	261	543	168	405	257	5	50	3,134	439	3,573
1949	1,857	246	497	147	443	263	4	55	3,110	401	3,511
1950	1,579	194	413	124	533	266	4	52	2,839	326	3,165
1951	2,062	235	447	133	689	347	4	63	3,605	377	3,982
1952	1,801	201	362	111	756	352	4	62	3,330	319	3,649
1953	2,073	216	350	103	786	336	4	60	3,602	326	3,928
1954	1,627	168	253	80	747	331	4	58	3,013	254	3,267
1955	1,777	178	225	81	844	326	3	52	3,224	265	3,486
1956	1,734	169	185	73	838	339	3	61	3,254	248	3,502
1957	1,682	144	138	57	886	316	3	56	3,076	207	3,283
1958	1,833	145	145	55	1,002	320	2	56	3,353	206	3,559
1959	1,545	111	120	38	925	343	2	49	2,980	152	3,132
1960	1,731	111	110	36	1,014	373	-	56	3,281	149	3,430
1961	1,729	98	95	28	947	356	-	60	3,186	127	3,313
1962 6/	1,678	84	92	25	1,049	352	-	53	3,223	110	3,333

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers. 2/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production. 3/ Included with sales beginning in 1960. 4/ Eggs, farm chickens, turkeys and other poultry. 5/ Value of sales plus home consumption. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 28--Eggs: Production, total and per bird, disposition and value, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1	Eggs produced		Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Average price, per dozen	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Total	Per layer on hand during year				
	Mil.	Bil.	No.	Bil.	Bil.	Ct.	Mil. dol.
48 States:							
1920	341	29.7		21.6	7.1	43.5	1,039
1921	332	30.8		22.4	7.3	28.3	700
1922	354	33.0		24.3	7.6	25.0	664
1923	372	35.0		26.4	7.5	26.5	748
1924	390	34.6		26.3	7.2	26.7	741
1925	391	35.0	112	26.9	7.1	30.4	857
1926	394	37.2	118	28.8	7.4	28.9	870
1927	415	38.6	117	30.0	7.6	25.1	782
1928	427	38.7	119	30.3	7.4	28.1	877
1929	404	37.9	119	29.8	7.1	29.8	912
1930	420	39.1	121	30.6	7.5	23.7	751
1931	402	38.5	127	29.6	8.0	17.6	546
1932	386	36.3	121	27.4	8.0	14.2	412
1933	391	35.5	118	26.7	7.9	13.8	394
1934	385	34.4	118	26.3	7.4	17.0	474
1935	350	33.6	122	25.7	7.2	23.4	636
1936	363	34.5	121	26.4	7.4	21.8	611
1937	380	37.6	130	29.2	7.9	21.3	652
1938	353	37.4	135	28.6	8.2	20.3	617
1939	376	38.8	134	30.1	8.2	17.4	551
1940	393	39.7	134	31.2	8.0	18.0	582
1941	381	41.9	139	33.8	7.7	23.5	808
1942	428	48.6	142	40.8	7.4	30.0	1,197
1943	489	54.5	142	46.7	7.3	37.1	1,668
1944	524	58.5	148	50.5	7.7	32.5	1,571
1945	474	56.2	152	48.4	7.5	37.7	1,751
1946	473	56.0	156	48.1	7.6	37.6	1,743
1947	431	55.4	160	48.0	7.1	45.3	2,078
1948	418	54.9	166	47.9	6.8	47.2	2,145
1949	399	56.2	170	49.3	6.7	45.2	2,103
1950	424	59.0	174	52.2	6.6	36.3	1,773
1951	399	58.1	177	51.9	6.1	47.7	2,298
1952	397	58.1	181	52.0	5.9	41.6	2,002
1953	373	57.9	186	52.2	5.6	47.7	2,289
1954	371	58.9	188	53.3	5.5	36.6	1,795
1955	369	59.5	192	54.0	5.5	39.5	1,955
1956	361	61.1	197	55.9	5.2	39.3	2,003
1957	370	61.0	199	56.2	4.9	35.9	1,826
1958	356	61.6	202	57.1	4.5	38.5	1,978
1959	367	63.3	207	59.1	4.3	31.4	1,656
1960	352	61.5	209	57.7	3.8	36.0	1,842
1961	343	61.9	210	58.6	3.4	35.4	1,827
1962	349	63.0	212	59.9	3.0	33.6	1,763
1963	346						
50 States:							
1961	344	62.1	210	58.7	3.4	35.5	1,835
1962	350	63.2	212	60.1	3.0	33.7	1,771
1963	347						

1/ Preliminary.

Table 29.--Eggs: Production, total and per bird, disposition and value, by States and divisions, 1962 1/

State and division	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1	Eggs produced			Number of eggs-		Average price, per dozen	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Total	Per Jan. 1 hens and pullets	Per layer kept during the year	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced		
	Thou.	Mil.	No.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Ct.	Thou. dol.
Maine	4,527	805	178	224	797	8	49.0	32,871
New Hampshire	1,974	330	167	219	327	3	46.5	12,787
Vermont	820	163	199	225	156	7	44.2	6,004
Massachusetts	3,116	592	190	221	588	4	49.2	24,272
Rhode Island	415	78	188	214	77	1	49.8	3,238
Connecticut	3,838	714	186	220	709	5	49.5	29,452
New York	9,502	1,780	187	215	1,731	49	38.3	56,812
New Jersey	10,567	1,864	176	192	1,855	9	38.7	60,114
Pennsylvania	18,237	3,202	176	214	3,122	80	38.4	102,464
North Atlantic	52,996	9,528	180	211	9,362	166	41.3	328,014
Ohio	12,894	2,465	191	217	2,368	97	32.4	66,555
Indiana	13,534	2,284	169	217	2,211	73	29.9	56,910
Illinois	11,804	2,283	193	214	2,170	113	27.5	52,319
Michigan	6,991	1,326	190	216	1,259	67	32.1	35,470
Wisconsin	9,862	1,933	196	218	1,827	106	29.5	47,520
East North Central	55,085	10,291	187	216	9,835	456	30.2	258,774
Minnesota	17,711	3,282	185	223	3,139	143	25.9	70,836
Iowa	23,725	4,432	187	222	4,245	187	25.9	95,657
Missouri	10,693	1,741	163	204	1,587	154	27.0	39,173
North Dakota	2,632	424	161	194	372	52	23.0	8,127
South Dakota	8,399	1,587	189	217	1,526	61	23.4	30,947
Nebraska	9,017	1,623	180	214	1,524	99	23.8	32,189
Kansas	6,535	1,106	169	207	1,011	95	24.4	22,489
West North Central	78,712	14,195	180	216	13,404	791	25.3	299,418
Delaware	807	128	159	195	125	3	47.9	5,110
Maryland	1,713	270	158	204	253	17	39.7	8,932
Virginia	6,328	1,108	175	206	1,008	100	39.9	36,841
West Virginia	1,951	342	175	206	306	36	39.1	11,143
North Carolina	13,195	2,304	175	213	2,140	164	39.6	76,032
South Carolina	5,518	948	172	209	882	66	40.0	31,600
Georgia	14,840	2,583	174	208	2,495	88	43.8	94,280
Florida	6,418	1,225	191	218	1,207	18	36.1	36,852
South Atlantic	50,770	8,908	175	210	8,416	492	40.5	300,790
Kentucky	5,660	853	151	185	698	155	33.3	23,671
Tennessee	6,043	927	153	189	776	151	36.1	27,888
Alabama	9,855	1,666	169	206	1,570	96	41.2	57,199
Mississippi	8,589	1,506	175	193	1,398	108	40.7	51,079
Arkansas	8,454	1,522	180	205	1,431	91	37.8	47,942
Louisiana	3,295	511	155	185	447	64	40.0	17,033
Oklahoma	3,401	560	165	197	469	91	30.3	14,140
Texas	15,270	2,562	168	196	2,401	161	35.0	74,725
South Central	60,567	10,107	167	196	9,190	917	37.3	313,677
Montana	1,132	198	175	203	168	30	36.6	6,039
Idaho	1,364	258	189	221	232	26	32.1	6,902
Wyoming	325	57	175	207	47	10	42.0	1,995
Colorado	1,564	284	182	201	254	30	33.8	7,999
New Mexico	919	157	171	204	147	10	35.6	4,658
Arizona	910	160	176	210	157	3	38.4	5,120
Utah	1,607	299	186	222	288	11	31.5	7,849
Nevada	68	12	176	207	10	2	34.6	346
Washington	5,458	1,054	193	227	1,021	33	32.5	28,546
Oregon	2,988	571	191	226	544	27	36.9	17,558
California	34,719	6,907	199	224	6,870	37	30.4	174,977
Western	51,054	9,957	195	222	9,738	219	31.5	261,989
48 States	349,184	62,986	180	212	59,945	3,041	33.6	1,762,662
Alaska	34	6	176	212	6	2/	80.0	412
Hawaii	888	159	179	207	155	4	59.9	7,937
United States	350,106	63,151	180	212	60,106	3,045	33.7	1,771,011

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than one-half million eggs.

Table 30.--Farm chickens: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight, per bird			Slaughter, live weight 1/			Weighted annual average price received, per pound, live	Value of -	
	Sold	Consumed	All	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total		Sales	Sales plus home consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
48 States:									
1930	3.7	3.3	3.6	1,815	809	2,624	18.4	333	479
1931	3.8	3.4	3.7	1,634	782	2,416	15.8	258	378
1932	3.9	3.4	3.7	1,616	840	2,457	11.7	190	284
1933	3.8	3.4	3.7	1,696	866	2,562	9.5	160	239
1934	3.8	3.3	3.7	1,545	732	2,276	11.1	171	252
1935	3.9	3.4	3.7	1,414	745	2,159	14.9	211	319
1936	3.9	3.4	3.7	1,536	798	2,333	15.0	230	348
1937	4.0	3.5	3.8	1,417	752	2,170	16.0	227	343
1938	3.9	3.5	3.7	1,282	787	2,069	14.8	189	300
1939	3.9	3.5	3.8	1,481	779	2,261	13.2	195	296
1940	4.1	3.5	3.9	1,508	712	2,220	13.0	196	286
1941	4.1	3.5	3.7	1,673	699	2,372	15.6	261	368
1942	4.2	3.6	4.0	2,046	689	2,736	18.7	384	510
1943	4.2	3.6	4.0	2,836	678	3,514	24.3	688	852
1944	4.3	3.6	4.2	2,645	644	3,289	23.7	627	779
1945	4.3	3.7	4.1	2,616	669	3,285	25.9	677	852
1946	4.4	3.7	4.2	2,318	638	2,956	27.6	639	814
1947	4.4	3.7	4.2	2,144	598	2,742	26.5	568	727
1948	4.5	3.7	4.3	1,804	568	2,372	30.1	543	711
1949	4.4	3.7	4.2	1,954	575	2,529	25.4	497	643
1950	4.5	3.7	4.3	1,859	565	2,424	22.2	413	538
1951	4.5	3.7	4.2	1,791	538	2,330	25.0	447	580
1952	4.5	3.7	4.3	1,637	510	2,147	22.1	362	473
1953	4.7	3.7	4.4	1,582	470	2,052	16.8	350	452
1954	4.5	3.6	4.3	1,508	467	1,975	16.8	253	333
1955	4.7	3.6	4.3	1,215	442	1,656	18.6	226	307
1956	4.5	3.6	4.2	1,157	448	1,605	16.0	185	258
1957	4.8	3.6	4.3	1,006	414	1,420	13.7	138	195
1958	4.7	3.6	4.3	1,037	397	1,435	14.0	145	200
1959	4.7	3.6	4.3	1,087	343	1,429	11.0	120	157
1960	4.8	3.6	4.4	898	298	1,196	12.2	110	145
1961 2/	4.8	3.6	4.4	944	277	1,221	10.1	95	123
1962 3/	4.8	3.6	4.5	907	255	1,161	10.1	92	117
50 States:									
1961	4.8	3.6	4.4	946	277	1,223	10.1	96	124
1962 3/	4.8	3.6	4.5	909	255	1,164	10.1	92	117

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 31.--Chickens (excluding commercial broilers): Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and slaughtered, United States, 1930 to date

Year	Number on farms, January 1					Number raised	Number slaughtered 1/		
	Hens	Pullets		Other	Total		Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total
		Of laying age	Not yet of laying age						
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
48 States:									
1930	167	253		48	468	777	489	244	733
1931	158	198	46	48	450	709	429	231	660
1932	156	185	44	51	437	736	418	247	665
1933	154	192	45	54	445	750	441	254	696
1934	147	196	42	49	434	644	403	219	622
1935	139	172	40	40	390	658	365	219	584
1936	136	186	40	41	403	715	395	235	630
1937	130	210	39	44	424	601	352	215	567
1938	138	173	42	37	390	651	326	228	554
1939	134	194	48	42	419	697	377	225	601
1940	139	202	51	46	438	634	370	201	571
1941	141	192	48	42	423	745	412	198	610
1942	150	221	57	49	477	844	493	194	687
1943	170	255	63	53	542	1,001	683	191	874
1944	174	282	67	59	582	832	612	179	791
1945	172	254	47	43	516	890	609	183	792
1946	151	269	53	50	523	738	529	173	702
1947	150	244	37	36	467	719	491	162	653
1948	140	243	35	32	450	615	402	153	555
1949	141	227	31	31	431	705	441	156	597
1950	137	255	32	33	457	620	409	152	561
1951	141	229	29	32	431	623	398	146	544
1952	136	231	30	29	427	561	363	138	502
1953	135	215	23	25	398	548	337	129	465
1954	116	231	24	26	397	540	332	129	461
1955	111	233	25	22	391	459	260	121	382
1956	122	212	27	23	384	471	254	124	378
1957	120	218	32	22	391	394	211	116	327
1958	129	195	32	19	374	421	221	110	332
1959	121	209	37	20	387	386	233	96	329
1960	127	193	32	18	369	332	188	83	272
1961	133	176	34	18	361	*345	197	78	277
1962 2/	130	182	38	18	*367	*317	189	71	260
1963 2/	134	*173	*39	18	*364				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in opening and closing inventories and (b) death losses. 2/ Preliminary. *50 States total about 1 million more.

Table 32.--Farm chickens: Number raised, sold, and value, by States and divisions, 1962 1/

State and division	Number raised	Slaughtered				Average price received, per pound, live	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Sold		Consumed on farms where produced			
		Number	Live weight	Number	Live weight		
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
Maine	6,026	5,052	27,786	105	536	14.5	4,107
New Hampshire	2,291	2,084	11,462	42	239	14.0	1,638
Vermont	956	749	4,045	80	416	14.2	633
Massachusetts	3,360	2,849	14,815	82	402	14.1	2,146
Rhode Island	463	371	2,003	12	68	14.3	296
Connecticut	4,049	3,201	17,285	77	408	14.0	2,477
New York	7,026	5,072	23,838	706	3,248	12.2	3,304
New Jersey	7,229	5,781	26,014	197	886	12.7	3,417
Pennsylvania	15,685	11,692	59,629	1,314	6,307	14.2	9,363
North Atlantic	47,085	36,851	186,877	2,615	12,510	13.7	27,381
Ohio	9,469	5,683	26,710	1,921	8,260	11.7	4,091
Indiana	12,464	8,829	40,613	1,841	7,180	10.5	5,018
Illinois	9,071	5,338	24,021	2,590	10,360	8.2	2,820
Michigan	5,458	3,761	17,301	1,086	4,996	12.3	2,743
Wisconsin	6,090	3,255	14,973	1,739	7,652	8.9	2,014
East North Central	42,552	26,866	123,618	9,177	38,448	10.4	16,686
Minnesota	15,023	11,696	50,293	2,692	11,306	6.1	3,758
Iowa	20,670	16,024	70,506	3,976	16,699	6.2	5,406
Missouri	9,108	4,666	23,330	3,775	12,458	8.3	2,970
North Dakota	2,688	1,235	5,434	1,149	4,596	5.0	502
South Dakota	7,080	4,442	19,989	1,481	5,628	5.4	1,383
Nebraska	7,516	4,295	18,898	2,669	9,608	5.5	1,567
Kansas	6,946	3,782	17,019	2,609	8,871	5.9	1,527
West North Central	69,031	46,140	205,469	18,351	69,166	6.2	17,113
Delaware	992	771	4,009	95	370	13.4	587
Maryland	1,827	1,123	5,727	473	1,845	13.0	985
Virginia	6,604	3,086	17,282	2,340	8,190	12.3	3,133
West Virginia	1,796	856	4,537	651	2,539	13.1	927
North Carolina	13,644	5,992	34,154	4,709	16,011	12.8	6,421
South Carolina	7,026	3,633	18,892	2,308	7,386	13.2	3,469
Georgia	14,603	7,250	43,500	2,961	9,475	13.0	6,887
Florida	5,445	3,199	15,035	532	1,649	10.4	1,735
South Atlantic	51,937	25,910	143,136	14,069	47,465	12.6	24,144
Kentucky	5,583	961	4,997	3,456	11,405	10.8	1,772
Tennessee	5,141	1,820	10,010	2,652	8,486	10.5	1,942
Alabama	9,820	4,166	22,496	2,642	8,454	12.5	3,869
Mississippi	8,261	1,779	9,607	2,986	9,257	12.2	2,301
Arkansas	7,346	2,976	16,368	2,188	7,002	11.7	2,734
Louisiana	4,039	1,406	7,311	2,075	6,848	14.5	2,053
Oklahoma	3,132	750	3,750	1,991	6,371	8.4	850
Texas	14,148	7,129	34,219	4,257	13,197	9.1	4,315
South Central	57,470	20,987	108,758	22,247	71,020	11.0	19,836
Montana	1,533	704	3,027	584	2,161	13.0	675
Idaho	1,606	916	3,939	452	1,672	8.3	466
Wyoming	250	12	54	182	673	13.5	98
Colorado	1,268	419	1,886	597	2,209	10.6	434
New Mexico	730	312	1,310	245	833	10.9	234
Arizona	1,119	856	3,595	63	220	10.5	400
Utah	1,342	883	3,620	177	620	6.4	272
Nevada	89	40	164	40	137	6.8	20
Washington	4,359	2,623	12,066	594	2,376	7.2	1,040
Oregon	2,955	2,037	8,759	504	2,016	6.3	679
California	34,022	23,396	100,603	851	3,064	7.2	7,464
Western	49,273	32,198	139,023	4,289	15,980	7.4	11,782
48 States	317,348	188,952	906,881	70,748	254,589	10.1	116,942
Alaska	22	13	38	3	14	31.0	22
Hawaii	811	490	1,960	36	137	22.6	474
United States	318,181	189,455	908,899	70,787	254,740	10.1	117,438

1/ Preliminary.

Table 33.--Commercial broilers: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, 1934 to date

Year	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Cents	Million dollars
48 States:					
1934	34	97	2.8	19.3	19
1935	43	123	2.9	20.0	25
1936	53	152	2.9	20.6	31
1937	68	196	2.9	21.4	42
1938	82	239	2.9	19.0	46
1939	106	306	2.9	17.0	52
1940	143	413	2.9	17.3	72
1941	192	559	2.9	18.4	103
1942	228	674	3.0	22.9	155
1943	285	833	2.9	28.6	238
1944	274	818	3.0	28.8	235
1945	366	1,107	3.0	29.5	327
1946	293	884	3.0	32.7	289
1947	310	936	3.0	32.3	302
1948	371	1,127	3.0	36.0	405
1949	513	1,570	3.1	28.2	443
1950	631	1,945	3.1	27.4	533
1951	789	2,415	3.1	28.5	689
1952	861	2,624	3.0	28.8	756
1953	947	2,904	3.1	27.1	786
1954	1,048	3,236	3.1	23.1	747
1955	1,092	3,350	3.1	25.2	844
1956	1,344	4,270	3.2	19.6	838
1957	1,448	4,683	3.2	18.9	886
1958	1,660	5,431	3.3	18.5	1,002
1959	1,737	5,763	3.3	16.1	925
1960	1,795	6,017	3.3	16.9	1,014
1961	1,992	6,836	3.4	13.9	947
1962 1/	2,025	6,913	3.4	15.2	1,049
50 States:					
1961	1,993	6,841	3.4	13.9	949
1962 1/	2,026	6,919	3.4	13.9	1,051

1/ Preliminary.

Table 34.--Commercial broilers: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, by States and divisions, 1962 1/

State and division	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Live weight			
	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
Maine	61,989	241,757	3.9	17.0	41,099
New Hampshire	5,616	21,902	3.9	16.0	3,504
Vermont	525	2,048	3.9	16.5	338
Massachusetts	7,106	28,424	4.0	16.2	4,605
Rhode Island	1,251	4,629	3.7	16.3	755
Connecticut	13,976	50,314	3.6	16.6	8,352
New York	6,606	29,066	4.4	18.9	5,493
New Jersey	3,500	18,200	5.2	25.8	4,696
Pennsylvania	37,795	147,400	3.9	17.5	25,795
North Atlantic	138,364	543,740	3.9	17.4	94,637
Ohio	10,764	38,750	3.6	15.9	6,161
Indiana	32,499	107,247	3.3	15.1	16,194
Illinois	3,204	11,214	3.5	15.1	1,693
Michigan	2,950	12,685	4.3	17.7	2,245
Wisconsin	17,390	66,082	3.8	15.7	10,375
East North Central	66,807	235,978	3.5	15.5	36,668
Minnesota	12,414	43,449	3.5	16.6	7,213
Iowa	2,975	12,495	4.2	15.5	1,937
Missouri	37,100	126,140	3.4	14.9	18,795
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	1,003	3,109	3.1	15.4	479
Kansas	1,532	5,056	3.3	15.3	774
West North Central	55,024	190,249	3.5	15.3	29,198
Delaware	91,306	346,963	3.8	16.3	56,555
Maryland	118,686	451,007	3.8	16.3	73,514
Virginia	48,668	146,004	3.0	15.9	23,215
West Virginia	20,582	69,979	3.4	16.0	11,197
North Carolina	203,126	690,628	3.4	14.3	98,760
South Carolina	20,755	68,492	3.3	14.6	10,000
Georgia	353,600	1,166,880	3.3	14.4	168,031
Florida	11,855	37,936	3.2	14.6	5,539
South Atlantic	868,578	2,977,889	3.4	15.0	446,811
Kentucky	15,670	53,278	3.4	14.7	7,832
Tennessee	33,337	113,346	3.4	14.4	16,322
Alabama	214,933	709,279	3.3	14.5	102,845
Mississippi	139,605	460,696	3.3	14.5	66,801
Arkansas	242,850	777,120	3.2	14.5	112,682
Louisiana	24,029	79,296	3.3	14.6	11,577
Oklahoma	7,681	25,347	3.3	14.3	3,625
Texas	125,706	414,830	3.3	15.1	62,639
South Central	803,811	2,633,192	3.3	14.6	384,323
Montana	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	4,441	15,099	3.4	18.0	2,718
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado 2/	692	2,170	3.1	18.2	394
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona 2/	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,809	6,512	3.6	17.5	1,140
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	15,426	57,076	3.7	17.5	9,988
Oregon	9,661	33,814	3.5	17.5	5,917
California	60,400	217,440	3.6	17.0	36,965
Western	92,429	332,111	3.6	17.2	57,122
48 States	2,025,013	6,913,159	3.4	15.2	1,048,759
Hawaii	1,335	5,474	4.1	38.2	2,091
United States	2,026,348	6,918,633	3.4	15.2	1,050,850

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Colorado and Arizona combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 35.--Turkeys: Production, price and gross income, 1930-62

Year	Raised			Slaughtered 1/						Price per pound	Gross Income
					Liveweight						
					Average per bird				Total		
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Number	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All			
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Mil. dol.
1930			17,419	17,703				13.4	237	20.2	48
1931			18,249	17,295				13.6	235	19.3	45
1932			22,333	21,058				13.8	290	12.8	37
1933			23,241	23,356				14.0	327	11.6	38
1934			21,702	22,120				14.1	311	15.1	47
1935			20,821	20,255				14.5	294	20.1	59
1936			27,981	27,015				14.7	396	15.6	62
1937			25,755	25,653	11.9	17.7		14.8	380	18.1	69
1938			26,887	26,154	11.9	17.9		14.9	389	17.5	68
1939			33,587	31,121	11.9	17.9		14.9	463	15.7	72
1940			33,791	34,735	12.0	18.1		15.1	524	15.2	80
1941			32,607	31,907	12.6	19.2		15.9	506	19.9	101
1942			32,504	32,927	12.9	19.7		16.3	536	27.5	147
1943			31,803	30,650	12.8	19.6		16.2	496	32.7	162
1944			35,132	34,912	13.0	20.7		16.8	587	33.9	199
1945			42,900	41,690	13.5	21.4		17.4	727	33.7	245
1946			40,142	41,729	13.9	22.2		18.0	752	36.3	273
1947			33,975	35,613	13.8	22.5		18.1	646	36.5	236
1948			31,541	30,683	14.0	22.6		18.3	561	46.8	263
1949			41,266	40,517	14.2	23.3		18.8	760	35.2	267
1950	39,066	5,327	44,393	44,221	14.1	23.0		18.6	820	32.9	270
1951	42,105	11,193	53,298	52,367	13.6	22.2		17.9	938	37.5	351
1952	44,252	18,075	62,327	62,756	14.3	23.7	7.6	16.9	1,060	33.6	356
1953	43,382	16,440	59,822	59,756	14.4	24.3	8.0	16.9	1,011	33.7	340
1954	48,538	19,154	67,693	67,546	14.4	24.1	8.2	17.2	1,161	28.8	334
1955	48,827	16,832	65,659	65,451	14.4	24.5	8.3	16.7	1,090	30.2	329
1956	63,070	13,707	76,777	75,678	14.3	24.2	8.4	16.6	1,259	27.2	342
1957	68,094	13,353	81,447	81,448	14.3	24.0	8.3	16.7	1,360	23.4	319
1958	67,204	12,348	79,552	78,840	14.3	24.1	8.4	17.1	1,348	23.9	322
1959	68,655	15,838	84,493	84,766	14.3	24.4	8.4	17.0	1,440	23.9	345
1960	74,375	10,349	84,724	83,401	14.5	24.8	8.7	17.6	1,471	25.4	373
1961	95,400	12,731	108,131	108,161	14.5	24.4	8.7	17.4	1,883	18.9	356
1962 2/	83,144	8,627	91,771	91,974	14.6	24.8	8.7	17.7	1,628	21.6	352

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 36.--Turkeys: Production, price and gross income, by State and division, 1962

State and division	Raised			Slaughtered 1/						Price per pound	Gross income
					Liveweight						
					Average per bird				Total		
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Number	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All			
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thou. lb.	Ct.	Thou. dol.
Me.	29	0	29	29	14.5	23.0	8.5	18.4	534	29.3	156
N. H.	72	2	74	75	14.4	22.4	8.5	18.1	1,358	28.4	386
Vt.	25	0	25	24	15.0	23.0	---	19.2	461	29.3	135
Mass.	343	13	356	358	15.4	23.3	9.0	18.5	6,623	31.5	2,086
R. I.	42	1	43	43	16.0	24.2	---	20.2	869	32.5	282
Conn.	212	5	217	222	15.4	24.3	9.0	19.4	4,307	32.3	1,391
N. Y.	553	50	603	615	15.7	24.4	9.5	19.3	11,870	30.2	3,585
N. J.	146	10	156	163	15.7	24.5	9.0	19.9	3,244	27.3	886
Pa.	1,242	126	1,368	1,366	15.7	25.0	8.5	19.4	26,500	27.6	7,314
N. ATL.	2,664	207	2,871	2,895	15.6	24.5	8.8	19.3	55,766	29.1	16,221
Ohio	2,601	851	3,452	3,425	15.2	25.3	8.8	17.1	58,568	22.6	13,236
Ind.	3,089	278	3,367	3,351	15.4	24.9	9.1	19.1	64,004	21.9	14,017
Ill.	1,010	66	1,076	1,069	15.8	25.6	8.0	20.0	21,380	22.3	4,768
Mich.	1,017	80	1,097	1,085	15.9	25.3	8.5	19.7	21,374	22.7	4,852
Wis.	5,438	89	5,527	5,519	14.5	24.4	9.0	13.4	73,955	21.1	15,605
E. N. CENT.	13,155	1,364	14,519	14,449	15.2	24.7	8.9	16.6	239,281	21.9	52,478
Minn.	13,540	1,585	15,125	15,051	14.0	24.3	8.7	15.4	231,785	21.1	48,907
Iowa	6,874	918	7,792	7,755	13.9	25.2	8.3	18.1	140,366	21.7	30,459
Mo.	3,505	598	4,103	4,111	15.3	25.6	8.1	18.9	77,698	20.5	15,928
N. Dak.	971	2	973	981	14.0	23.5	8.5	18.3	17,952	21.3	3,824
S. Dak.	677	153	830	842	13.8	23.0	8.7	15.7	13,219	21.1	2,789
Nebr.	1,067	84	1,151	1,154	14.9	24.7	8.5	19.1	22,041	20.7	4,562
Kans.	817	17	834	856	14.9	25.4	8.5	18.5	15,836	20.6	3,262
W. N. CENT.	27,451	3,357	30,808	30,750	14.2	24.7	8.6	16.9	518,897	21.1	109,731
Del.	107	29	136	132	15.4	23.0	8.5	18.1	2,389	23.7	566
Md.	219	14	233	233	15.4	23.7	8.5	19.0	4,427	23.5	1,040
Va.	2,125	1,920	4,045	4,026	14.8	21.7	8.5	12.2	49,117	23.4	11,493
W. Va.	337	686	1,023	1,018	13.1	20.1	9.0	12.3	12,521	21.5	2,692
N. C.	2,337	8	2,345	2,339	15.5	24.0	9.5	19.4	45,377	21.7	9,847
S. C.	621	11	632	638	15.0	25.0	9.0	19.5	12,441	22.1	2,749
Ga.	558	105	663	680	14.7	24.5	8.0	18.2	12,376	22.8	2,822
Fla.	55	183	238	239	12.1	18.8	8.5	13.1	3,131	26.2	820
S. ATL.	6,359	2,956	9,315	9,305	14.9	23.1	8.6	15.2	141,779	22.6	32,029
Ky.	802	3	805	801	15.5	24.5	9.0	19.9	15,940	21.1	3,363
Tenn.	113	1	114	118	15.0	24.3	9.0	19.4	2,289	22.3	510
Ala.	198	40	238	236	14.2	22.9	8.5	18.2	4,295	21.8	936
Miss.	160	3	163	167	14.4	23.8	8.5	19.1	3,190	22.1	705
Ark.	2,270	208	2,478	2,457	14.9	24.4	8.1	17.9	43,980	21.5	9,456
La.	47	3	50	51	14.3	22.3	---	18.5	944	24.5	231
Okla.	1,214	70	1,284	1,279	14.8	24.2	8.5	19.1	24,429	21.4	5,228
Tex.	4,071	12	4,083	4,058	15.0	25.0	8.3	19.6	79,537	21.2	16,862
S. CENT.	8,875	340	9,215	9,167	15.0	24.6	8.2	19.0	174,604	21.4	37,291
Mont. 2/ Idaho 2/	238	43	281	284	14.3	23.2	8.3	17.3	4,925	22.3	1,098
Wyo.	4	0	4	5	14.5	22.0	---	18.2	91	22.4	20
Colo.	1,619	13	1,632	1,636	15.0	25.4	9.0	20.1	32,884	23.3	7,662
N. Mex.	27	0	27	29	14.0	24.5	---	19.4	563	20.1	113
Ariz.	179	1	180	178	15.0	25.4	8.5	19.7	3,507	25.8	905
Utah	3,437	71	3,508	3,494	14.5	26.4	8.5	20.2	70,579	21.0	14,822
Nev.	1	0	1	1	14.0	26.0	---	20.0	20	22.5	4
Wash.	518	4	522	523	14.5	25.0	8.5	19.3	10,094	20.1	2,029
Oreg.	1,333	157	1,490	1,461	14.7	24.5	8.0	18.9	27,613	22.1	6,102
Calif.	17,647	316	17,963	17,797	14.5	25.5	8.1	19.5	347,042	20.5	71,144
WEST	25,003	605	25,608	25,408	14.5	25.5	8.2	19.6	497,318	20.9	103,899
48 States	83,507	8,829	92,336	91,974	14.6	24.8	8.7	17.7	1,627,645	21.6	351,649

1/ Sold plus consumed on farms where produced. 2/ Combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

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